THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,570—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
13th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles ...	Rs. 495	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 528	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Nera	5588	...Casanova.....	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	...Mages.....	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic...	6385	...Galonnet.....	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Rossi	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	...X.....	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single) ...	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For farther particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino...	4,583	Piazzoni.....	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganini..	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari ...	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	5,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations,

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 9 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing. Date, Time. Route via.
Lingo ... 2184 Friday 16th Feb. 6 a. m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 19th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 22nd Feb. 9 a.m. #C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
#Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2908 tons, on Wednesday 21st February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 24th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

16th February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia ...	6124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Dimosnia ...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell.....	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh.....	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson.....	2nd June "

** Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 553	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any farther information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a President...	3310	Bremer.....	16th Feb. 1912.
Kanzler	3900	Celtzan.....	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf.....	3680	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Somali	2955	Kaech	16th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, 5th February, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made to.
ADDRESS Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. **110.**

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. **144.**

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. **122·8.** and Rs. **133.**

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. **122-8.**

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. **122-8.**

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : WON & ABC (5TH EDITION)

IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Rd.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says :—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First-Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, ste, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that no further APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURES, will be entertained, the Debenture Loan having been fully subscribed.

By Order of the Board,
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.

Bombay, 15th February, 1912.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half Year, ended 31st December, 1911, has been declared payable on and after FEBRUARY 20th, to Shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on February 12th 1912.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their addresses as Registered with the Bank.

Intimation of any change of Address should be given to the Bank.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Bombay, Feb. 15th, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm o M. VASDEVDAS & Co. which carried on business as Metal Importers and Commission Agents, at the Morarji Gocaldas Cloth Market Building, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, has been DISSOLVED, owing to the death of one of its Partners.

The Surviving Partners have arranged that the affairs of the said firm should be made up by Messrs. MULTANCHAND BASDEVDAS, one of the members of the said dissolved firm of M. Vasdevdas and Co., who have also taken upon themselves to recover all the assets of the said firm and to pay all its liabilities.

Persons having any claims against the said firm of M. Vasdevdas and Co. are required to make the same known in writing within 15 days from the date hereof to the said Messrs. Multanchand Basbdevdas at their Pehdi, at Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, and persons owing any debts to the said dissolved firm are requested to pay the same to the said Messrs. Multanchand Basbdevdas at the place aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of February, 1912.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Multanchand Basbdevdas.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESMAILJI NOOR BHOY, RAJABALLY CHANDABHOY, KIKABHOY RAJABALLY and RATOOBAI MAHOMEDALLY, the Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHOY, deceased, have contracted TO SELL our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 145, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with all messuages, tenements and buildings thereon, situate at Parel Road and Victoria Cross Road, containing by admeasurement 20000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North partly by the Victoria Road and partly by the property of Ardeshir Nagla and partly by the property of the Very Reverend Louis Clandino Pers, Vicar General and Governor of the Diocese of Daman, on or towards the South partly by the property of Premchand Raichand partly by the property of Goculdas Liladhar and partly by the property of Sir Albert David Sassoon, on or towards the East by the property of the said Sir Albert David Sassoon, and on or towards the West partly by the said property of the said Ardeshir Nagla partly by the property of the Very Reverend Louis Clandino Pers and partly by the Parel Road, and which said premises form part of a larger piece of land containing 28280 square yards and held under a Lease dated the 14th day of June, 1871, from the Secretary of State for India in Council, to Reuben David Sassoon, and which larger premises bear Collector's Old No. 92, New No. 16326, Old Survey No. 683, and New Survey No. 3652, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. Nos. 4737 to 4751, Street Nos. 1 to 15, Parel Road.—Dated this 15th day of February, 1912.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.		Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.		Bombay.....Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay to Delhi	27 30
" " Meerut	29 5
" " Saharanpur	30 59
" " Umballa	32 24
" " Bareilly	32 35
" " Bhatinda	35 21
" " Ludhiana	34 51
" " Ferozepore	34 58
" " Lahore	36 50
" " Kathgodam	37 30
" " Amritsar	37 59
" " Rawalpindi	44 31
" " Peshawar	48 55

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Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

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AND
"TWEEDLEDUM AND HIS MOTOR-CAR."
3 STAR FILMS 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AT

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1912,
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FOR SOLO VOICES, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
By kind Permission of
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1 rubber-tyred English-built gig with a bay waler horse and harness.
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On SATURDAY, the 16th March, at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar Hill without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,026 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey No. 7254, 7151 and 7250, with the building standing thereon, and Registered by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 3135, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Lildhur Oodhowji and partly by the property of Gordhandass Vallabhdass and partly by the passage to the road called the Malabar Point Road, on the north by the property of Ravalbhoy Jaichand, on the west by the property of Canji Chatoor and partly by the property of Jugjiwan Hemji with the one-third of the said passage leading to the Malabar Point Road and which said premises have been for a long time passed in the occupation of the said Raghunath Narayan Khote.

Lot No. II.

On MONDAY, the 18th prox., at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground with the tenements, message or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road in the City of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3450, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7253 and 7254, and Street Nos. 142 and 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the Clerk Road, on or towards the south by the property of Khushaba Chopuji, on or towards the east by the said DeLisle Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the late Raghunath Narayen Khote.

Lot No. III.

On TUESDAY, the 19th prox., at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land with a chawl thereon, situate, lying and being at Clerk Road, outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector under New Survey No. 3450, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7428 to 7430, Street Nos. 85-87 and 89, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by Clerk Road, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Cow Protection Society.

Lot No. IV.

On TUESDAY, the 21st prox., at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Clerk Road without the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3449, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7392 to 7394, and Street Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 63, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the south by the said Clerk Road, and on or towards the east by the property belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, but now of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo.

Lot No. V.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd prox., at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3450, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7253 (2) and Street Nos. 142a to 144a, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the south by the property belonging to Kashaba Gappaji, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on or towards the west by the property of Rustomji B. Jijibhoy.

Lot No. VI.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd prox., at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandawady outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 462 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, and New No. 566, Old Survey No. 495, and New Survey No. 7,500, and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 792 and Street No. 3.

Lot No. VII.

On MONDAY, the 25th prox., at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Moji Tangarb, in the Sub-District Mawal, District Poona, forming part of Survey No. 88 in map or plan No. 8, admeasuring about an acre and two gunthas, and bearing Municipal No. B-94, and bounded on the east and on the north by the public road, and on the south by the Poona Road, and on the west by the property of the late Dwarkadas Dharamsy.

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1912

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24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, by Army and Navy Stores and others, Miniature Billiard Table, by Roberts' Garden, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Government Bungalow, opposite the Church Gate Railway Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture, by Army and Navy Stores and others, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirror cabinets, settee, chippendale chairs, Japanese cabinet and table, writing table, telescopic dining table, blackwood, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, screen, English mirror zoondah almyah, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattress, dressing and washhand tables, large chival glass, office writing table, book cases and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, rich carpets, oil paintings, table and hanging lamps, plated ware, crockery and glassware, miniature billiard table by Roberts' complete garden plants in tubs and pots, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel H. POWYS LANE, 96th Berar Infantry, proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday, the 19th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate between the DeLisle Road and Heins Road, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 23rd day of February, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. at the premises, on account and at the risk of mortgagor Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya, under the direction of Messrs. Jamalbhai Mahomed and Cassambhai Mahomed, the mortgagees of the said property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the mortgage-deed dated the 9th day of February, 1910, and made between the said Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya, of the one part and the said Jamalbhai Mahomed and Cassambhai Mahomed, of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY REFERRED TO ABOVE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the message or tenements and two chawls or range of buildings hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being between the DeLisle Road and Heins Road without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1185 square yards including the passage or more or less, according to prior title-deeds but 1070 square yards according to the Collector's records Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264-265, New No. 13790, Old Survey No. 2-383, and New Survey No. 2-3457, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 7191 and 7192, and Street Nos. 7-1 and 2, and bounded on or towards the east by the chawl of Vithaldas Khetsey, on or towards the west by the chawl of Multam Vithaldas Jetha, on or towards the North by a Cross Lane between DeLisle Road and Heins Road, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to the estate of late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit.

Farther particulars and conditions of the sale can be had from the Undersigned or Messrs Madhavji, Kandar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the said Mortgagees, on application at their Office, at the Esplanade Road within the Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1912.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES:—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 14.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 5-8		1-4
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		unchgd
4-2 do. Gov. Securities...	94 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 5-8		1-4
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-2		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	60		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·50 1-2		01
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2p. c.		since
do. short London Bills	Sch Fes.		
3 months' sight...	3 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Amount paid from the Bank of England about £100,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 12,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 2,00,000 " to Bombay
" 1,10,000 " to Madras

" 19,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 19 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 19 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 19·13.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 28,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 47,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,10,000 " to Madras.

" 80,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 19 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 19 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 19·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,32,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Firm—Good business done.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester ... Moderately active.
Total sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 11,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·03+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 3-8+1-16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·77 +19	5·78 +12	5·79 1-2	5·80 +12	5·79 +12
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·73 +12	5·74 +11	5·71 +11	5·69 +12	

New York official noon call. March 10-36 ; May 10-52
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10-71 ; May 10-76.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 41,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... 28,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000
Exports to Continent ... 11,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·99+27
Futures—Month of Mar. 10-27—19 } Declined on foreign selling and to longs unloading.
Futures—Month of May 10-35—22 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March ... 10·49—24
Do. do May ... 10·53—26
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 14-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 5 2-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 5 9-16
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d 5 11-16
Good Comras M. G. ... ... d 5 9-16
F. G. Comras M. G. ... ... d 5 10-16
Fine Comras M. G. ... ... d 5 12-16
Good M. G. Comras ... ... d 6 6-16
Fine M. G. Comras ... ... d 5 10-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 11-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 27-16
Fine Broach ... ... d 6
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 6-16
F. G. Khandeish... ... ... d 5 8-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-2—1-8
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 7-8 +1-4
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Easier.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.
Do. Months—Feb.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ....
Brown Cawnpore ... 44—1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...57 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-8—3-8
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-9—6-0-3—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 7 1-2—1-2
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 73 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 7-16 unchgd

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... ...

ARRIVALS—
"Peebles" "Towergate" and "Avala."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags). ... 19 7 2-4+1 1-2 — Value.
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Nothing doing. Prices nominal
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 16-4+1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.
Tone—Irregular but closing quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 10 1-2+3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.
Tone—Firm—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... March.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14-6—June—Value.
Do. 15 4 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do. 14 1 1-2—July—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 7 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 15-6 Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do. 14 3—July—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16—June—Value.
Do. 17 1 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do. 15 7 1-2—July—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 1 1-2—Jne—Value.
Do. 17-3—Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do. 15-9—July—Value
Tone—Firm but not much business done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [15TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
31 Boxes Bullns.	19,58,400	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
30 Boxes Sovs...	22,50,000	Port Said.	do
20 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	London via Marseilles	do
26 Boxes Sovs...	19,05,000	London	Chartered Bank
12 Boxes Bullns.	7,48,800	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Port Said	do
1 Box Sovs ...	79,500	Durban	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	24	28,674
B B and C I Railway ...	25	28,542

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been limited, and Private Bills continue scarce Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. March
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147
Shanghai " ...198 1-4
Japan " ...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and closes 1-16 down for both positions. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 14 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 lower for ready at 27 5-8 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 27 1-2. New York was 5-8 down at 60. The local market opened at 59 5-16 for ready bars, and closes easier as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 1 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 69 3 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 69 8 0
" 2nd " ... " 69 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A sharp decline in the American markets was reported in the telegrams to hand this morning. After the rapid advance of yesterday afternoon prices this morning opened lower, good Broach being quoted Rs. 285. There has been little change during the day and the market closes very steady with few sellers.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand for really nice cotton at full rates.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	292	March
Good M G Broach ...	... "	284	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	287	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	285	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... "	281	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	279	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... "	266	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	257	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	261	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... "	243	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

General Tone	...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 10,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·66 —11	5·67 —11	5·68 —11
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·69 —11	5·68 —11	5·63 —11
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·63 —11	5·60 —11	5·58 —11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

Ready ... Rs. 12 1 0 B.T.
April.-May ... " 11 11 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 5 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Easier.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 53 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ... " 55 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ... " 51 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 46 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 57 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... " 7 3 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 43 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steadier.
Ready ... Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 5 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,752 1-2
Bank of India	66 3-4 C D
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	54 C D

MILLS.

David	415
Edward Sassoon Mill	201 1-4
Kohinoor	735
Manockji Petit	2,577 1-2
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Phœnix	102 1-2
Southern Maratha	97 1-2
Standard	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord.	276 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,295
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	13,507 bales
Wheat	11,668 owts.
Linseed	5,026 "
Rapeseed	171 "
Gingellyseed	5,007 "
Poppyseed	nil.
Groundnuts...	15,349 "
Castorseed	1,331 "
Rice	25,428 "
Myrabollams	6,725 "
Cottonseed	24,108 "
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	3,339 "
Joowar	1,351 "
Maize	3,226 "

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Jan. 1912, in India and in England, amounted to £19,670,537, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs. 15)...	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice...	£ 1,001,583
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price)...	£ 16,734,652
Total ...	19,670,537

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Croxteth Hall s—195 cwts myrabollams, M Chapgal.
Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 140 bales wool and hair, E. Dossa and Co; 96 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 65 1-2 tons oil cake, S. Pestonjee and Co; 64 bales wool, F. Khoobchand; 24 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—300 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 225 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co; 168 cwts chutney N. K. Jussawalla 10 cases ganja E. Sultanally.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Elsa s—1,500 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR HULL.

Coniston s—6,250 cwts cottonseed, L. Pragji; 5,99 cwts maize, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Steenbergen s—2,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gadaby s—330 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, W M Blythe and Co; 911 cwts nigerseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Vulnbdas: 550 bales cotton, Prierlde Saone and Co; 1,600 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—660 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 250 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 550 bales cottonfly waste, C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar-and Co; 1,995 maize G Bhimjee 2,090 cwts linseed, Valkart, Brothers; 15 bales cotton waste, J H Damrigar and Co.

Elsa s—2,040 cwts groundnuts G Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elsa s—4,000 cwts gram, 3,000 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers; 20,002 cwts gram, Volkart Bros; 3330 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 2,040 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimjee; 440 bales cotton. A Blaschech and Co.

Wartenfels s—611 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 742 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 572 cwts myrabollams J Nurbheram and Co.

Wooda s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Moltkefels s—500 cwts myrabollams, 201 cwts gum, 100 cwts olibanum. S Cooverjee and Co; 1,300 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—525 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—12 bales skins, Enrico N Stein; 20 cwts pistaseed, B Damjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wartenfel s—238 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Elysa s—6,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 105 cwts nigerseed, and Baner Krause.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—1,200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co; 250 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru s—650 bale cotton, The Japan C T Co; 46 cwts gum and 30 cwts Colombo roots, M M Essabhoy.

Vermont s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M H Dedashli.

Kirkfield s—1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Chiltonian s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 67 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vermont s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Wakasa Maru s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—1,300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Chiltonian s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Cheltonian s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Vermont s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DURING his visit to Mozaffargar in the course of his winter tour Sir Louis Dane held a durbar at which besides Delhi Medals, rewards were presented to those who had done good service in the system of river patrols for the prevention of cattle thefts organised by Mr. Kemp, Deputy Commissioner, Mozaffargarh.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. 5 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANNAN—January 11, at Gorakhpur, the wife of W C Annan, of a son.

BURLTON-BENNET—January 4, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lieut J A Burlton-Bennet, 9th Bhopal Infantry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bank Holiday.
English mail steamer "Salsette," due 6 a. m.
Service of Sacred Music, St. John's Church Colaba, 6-30 p.m,
Annual Customs' Ball, Town Hall.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim.—If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you have."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 17th February, 1912, at 11 o'clock.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

BOYS RUN AWAY FROM REFORMATORY SCHOOL.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of the David Sassoon Reformatory School at Matunga, reports that two boys named Abdul Ghafur Khan and Krishna Abba, aged 13 and 16 respectively, escaped from the Reformatory on the 12th instant by climbing down a pipe from the dormitory and then placing a ladder against one of the gates on the west side and climbing over.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—As announced already a First Aid class of the Social Service League will commence from next Sunday the 18th in the premises of the Kalewadi Municipal School, Girgaon, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.). Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri L. R. C. P., L.R.C. S. (late Hon. Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital) has kindly consented to conduct the class. Candidates are requested to pay Re. 1-6-0 as cost of the hand-book and the bandage and annas 8 for registering their names as candidates, on or before Friday next i. e.,16th instant, at the Dayan Prakash Office

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychellis, Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quillimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m, to-morrow, the 17th instant, in stead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and others in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. —Mails for L. Marques, and South Africa per extra s. s. "Katanga via Tuticorin and Colombo" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Sunday the 20th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Huldigungsmarsch ... Wagner
Valse ...	Kiss of Sprieg ... Rolfe
Selection ...	German Folk Songs ... Barker
Morceau ...	Prelude ... Rachmaninoff
Excerpts from	Padeowski ... Sonner
No. 1 Cracovienne Fantastique.	No. 2 Melodie.
No. 3 Minuet.	
Bell Solo ...	Carillon in E. 6 ... Goodhart
Selection ...	The Mousme ... Monckton

A BOOKLET FOR MOTORISTS.—An interesting statistic has just been published by the Continental Tyre Co. showing that out of all defective covers and tubes received for report, 24.3 outer covers and 56.3 inner tubes have been rendered defective through users' own fault. These figures show a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and to improve matters the Company has issued a valuable little booklet "How can I reduce my tyre bill ?" which gives motorists explicit advice about the all important tyre question, dealing with the fitting of tyres, the right and the wrong way, proper inflation, security studs etc. and contains a long list of what to avoid and what to do to secure a long life for one's motor tyres. The Company has published another booklet, "Out to win," which deals principally with the new Continental Tropical three-ribbed tyre, which has proved such great success in India. The booklets in question can be obtained free from any recognized motor dealer in India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from the Agents Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, the Madras Automobiles Ltd., Madras, and the Burma Motor Engineering Co., Rangoon.

DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.—Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of one Sittaram Mahadeo Desai, aged 18, servant in the Gokhle's tea shop at Grant Road. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday night the deceased went to light the electric lamps in the shop by turning the switch on. In order to get to the swith he stood on a gas-meter and holding the gas pipes with his right hand, he turned the current on by putting the button into the plug. At the same time he put his left hand on the brass arm of the lamp and his hands became transfixed. He shouted once and then too very faintly. Another servant went up to him and in trying to pull him down by his legs he himself got a shock, from the other mean's body and thrown knocked about three yards away. He, however, got up, caught the deceased by his hands and eventually succeeded in pulling him down. The deceased was alive but unconscious. He was being removed to hospital when he died. The jury returned a verdict of death from electric shock accidentally received, and added 1 rider that the jurors were of opinion that the owner of the shop should cover the meter or remove the plug from its present position.

THE FORT NEEDLE ROOM.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke in her interest for the welfare of the poor girls of this city, expressed her desire to visit the Fort Needle Room established in Medows Street on the first floor of the old Fort Chapel. Her Excellency visited the rooms this week, and was received by Lady Lamb, the President, the Revd. Fr. Shroeter S. J., parish priest of the Church of the Holy Name and the Lady Superintendent, Miss A. Soares, who presented Her Excellency with a handsome bouquet. Lady Clarke inspected the various kinds of work exhibited both hand embroidery and hand and machine work, and expressed herself very pleased with the excellent work turned out by this Needle Room. Her Excellency before leaving the rooms kindly recorded her high appreciation of the work in the visitors' book. The object of the Fort Needle Room is to give employment and work to poor girls and widows of all denominations, who seek employment, so as to enable them to earn a modest living. His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, with a view to encouraging such a charitable institution has placed two rooms at the disposal of the Lady Superintendent. This Needle Room was established in May 1911 and has so far proved its usefulness in being able to secure good and distinguished patrons.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Frere Fletcher School took place yesterday in the hall of the School, Fort, Bombay. The Rev. W. A. Sawtell presided and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The pupils went through an interesting programme, the musical part of the entertainment being loudly applauded.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report was then read from which the following are extracts : The past year was a record one as regards numbers in this school. In February we had 120 names on the register, and the lowest number registered in any month was 105. This month we have risen to 121. It would be impossible to accommodate so many if we did not make extensive use of our verandahs and also of the space at the foot of the staircase. The latter resort has been rendered far more desirable by the two new windows made last March. For years we were told that it was out of the question to make a hole in the thick wall without danger of bringing the building down. But it has been accomplished without any bad consequences, and though space is still limited, we at all events have thorough ventilation there. We fear, however, that communication with the top flat is often rather impeded by the children seated on the stairs. Limited space is also a difficulty with regard to physical exercise. The junior classes drill in the compound during the fine weather, but our position is too public for this to be desirable for the elder girls. However full use is made of the compound for games in recreation times. Owing to the King's visit, the time available for Government Inspections was curtailed, and we were put off till this year. Since our last Prize-Giving we have heard that one of our late pupil-teachers, Patricia Row, was successful in the Senior Cambridge local Examination held in December, 1910. She has now been for a year in the All Saints Diocesan College at Naini Tal, and obtained an excellent report—coming out First of her year in the Final Examination. Beatrice De Souza was successful in last November's Matriculation. The three girls we sent in for the Trinity College Music Examination—Mithibai Tata, Elsie Court, and Caroline Blodwell—all passed well, taking Intermediate, Junior, and preparatory respectively. The only change in our Teaching Staff during the year took place in June when Miss O'Reilly took charge of Standard V. A new clock has been presented to the school from the bequest of the late Miss Prescott who did so much for the school in its early days. The Class and Needlework Prizes are also given from the same fund this year. Those who remember her devoted work in past years will be glad to note that her name is not forgotten in the school. Mrs. Charles Anderson kindly came to see the needlework and reports as follows : "According to request I inspected the needlework at the Frere Fletcher School on the 10th of November, and was quite pleased with the work. Most of it was very well done which showed that the teachers must have taken great interest in pushing on the girls. Several pieces were really excellent, and I found great difficulty in deciding which was the best. The work of the infant class in many cases was very good." The Rev. C. D. T. Mason examined the boarders in Religious Knowledge and reported favourably. His report was sent to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese who is again kindly presenting the prizes in this subject. By the terms of the Trust Deed day scholars only attend Religious Instruction by the written request of their parents, but the Superintendent desires to call attention to the fact that half-an-hour is set apart for this instruction every morning before secular work begins, and duly entered on the time-table of each class. Those scholars who do not attend it are expected to come into school quietly and prepare their lessons in silence during that time, and calls from parents cannot then be received.

Mrs. C. V. Muller then distributed the prizes. The Chairman addressing the assembly thanked the Principal for inviting him to preside there that afternoon. It was a very pleasant occasion and he congratulated the staff on the excellent results shown. The number of pupils on the roll, namely, 121, was a record one. He concluded by wishing continued success to the School.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Raising the Standard of Matriculation.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held on March 1, Dr. A.G. Viegas will move a proposal to hold the Final L. M. & S. examination in two parts. The motion runs thus :

"That the final examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be held in two Parts, Part I commencing on the fourth Monday in June and on the fourth Monday in November, and Part II on the following Monday in each case, and that the Syndicate be requested to make the necessary changes in the regulations."

Dr. Viegas will also move the following proposal to raise the standard of the Matriculation Examination :— (i) That the Senate are of opinion that the standard of the Matriculation Examination should be so raised as to do away with the necessity for the present first year's course in an Arts College and thus to render a three years' course sufficient for the studies for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, and that the Matriculation Examination so improved and raised be the preliminary standard of education for admission to the Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Colleges; (ii). that the raising of the standard of the Matriculation Examination be effected within the next five years and that the Syndicate be requested to take the necessary action.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Senate will also consider the following resolution passed by the Faculty of Engineering :—"That students who intend to study for the B.E. (Civil), B.E. (Mechanical) and B.E. (Electrical) degrees, shall be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to an Engineering College without any University examination, if the Principal of the Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out."

THE MOTOR HORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will no human member of the Bombay Corporation purpose a rule for the control of the use of motor horns. The joy of drivers and the first of dwellers on the main routes of the City : especially of those living near the principal hotels. It is not many years since the small bells attached to tram-car horses were silenced every night at 10 o'clock to the great satisfaction of those who lives near the lines. Now the noises are multiplied twenty times and are free to continue the whole long love. After ten the streets and roads are comparatively deserted and driving on them does not really require any signalling at all. But the motor driver, taking advantage of a clear way, increases his speed and in order to keep it up, begins hooting vigorously long befors he reaches a turning. If he were to slow down on approaching a turning, he would not need to use the horn at all, as he would hear any approaching vehicle. It may be said that, as the attempts to control speed have resulted in failure, the control of hooting would also fail, but the two things admit of no fair comparison. A proof of excessive speed demands elaborate preparations while if all use of the horn were forbidden after ten, any breach of the rule would expose the offender to a fine, and if the fine were sufficiently heavy, the cure would be accomplished. Many members of the Corporation cars speak pathetically regarding ill-treatment of the lower animals while ignoring the real misery of fellow creatures who, especially on hot nights or after a laborious day, are not permitted to sleep because other men, who choose to use motor cars, have neglected to cultivate the most elementary good manners.

A VICTIM.

DURING the week ending February 13th, 849 chests of Opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these 844 chests were shipped per s.s. "India" to China, while the remaining five chests were purchased by the opium farmer at Broach. During the same period 284 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Mr. Wacha and the Annual Reports.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha the following resolutions were carried:—"That inasmuch as the freshness and interest of the annual administration report, for purposes of effective criticism, are considerably diminished by reason of the regrettable practice of issuing it later and later every year during the past few years, it is time that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be called to section 3, clause 124, of the Bombay Municipal Act, which prescribes that copies of the Report should be forwarded to Councillors at least 8 days previous to the meeting in October in each year.

"That with a view to ascertaining at the close of each official year the exact amount of the liability in reference to loan works it is essential in future to supply the information in the annual report by means of a statement exhibiting, in addition to the amount of the various loans raised, the amount drawn from balances of several specific loans, raised for specific purposes, to meet temporarily the cost of new works, for which loans have not been raised though sanctioned by the Corporation."

Mr. D. E. Wacha next moved that it is desirable to append to the water works account in the annual administration report a statement showing statistics for five years immediately preceding the year under report the total quantity of water supplied during twelve months to (a) hotels, (b) clubs, (c) cotton factories, (d) flour factories, (e) other factories (f) milch cattle stables, (g) government buildings, (h) railways, and (i) port Trust, together with their respective amounts realized.

Mr. S. S. Mistry seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that on one hand Mr. Wacha complained of the delay caused in submission of the reports and at the same time he wanted several details to be included in the annual reports which were bound to cause further delay. He did not think the returns of consumption of water by clubs and hotels would do any good. If there was consumption beyond the proper limit the only course for the Municipality was to metre the buildings.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney thought that Mr. Wadia would do better to leave the clubs and hot

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Hosseinee, 993 tons, Captain F. D. Lorne arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah via Perim, and Aden. She brought 6 packages of specie and 425 pilgrims. During the voyage 8 deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims.

The steamer Gadsby, Captain W. A. Authwite arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria via Port Said, with ballast.

The steamer Inchanga, 1,413 tons, Captain T. E. Broome, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo 4 cabin and 24 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3994 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong South-easterly winds in the Southern part of the Red Sea.

The Rubattino Line steamer 3,234 tons, Captain D. Maganzini, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab Co's steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. H. Coates will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Habsburg 2,394 tons, Captain E. Seberich, will sail to-day for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain H. Breadley, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons Captain H. Findlay, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Special Service steamer.
H M S Highflyer.....Capt Deck.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 15.

Berwada	3270 Kilner		M M & Co
Devanha	4785 Hickcoy	China	28-3 P & O Co
Delta	4780 Martin	Shanghai	13-3 P & O Co
Elsa	2304 Warson	repairing	W & A G & Co
Gallia	555 Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2950 Cusmack		G H Essaji
Hosseinee	993 D'Lorse		Bo & P S N Co
Inchanga	1403 Broome		Arab S N Co
Kuala	360 McLarin		K N & Co
Koweit	2336 Coates		H S N Co
Liddesdale	2750 Buyers		Texas Oil & Co
Madura	1273 Logan		M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212 Nacoda		
Nurani	2870 Crebbin		T M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean		Shah S N Co
Semiramis	736 Chossell		Yacht
Santhia	3353 Seddon		M M & Co
Quilon	4942 Cole		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Persia	3779	Clinnak			A S S & Co
C & R Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	15-2	
D&E Queda	4944	Goss			M M & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Basreh	17-3	Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby	2273	Osthwate	Dunkirk	23-2	W & A Graham & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen			N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	4307	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
N Athenic	3623	Penwill	Antwerp	17-2	W & A G & Co
N Steenbergen	2455	Younge			T M & Co
N Homayen	2154	Moloney			B & P S N & Co
P Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Q Nasri	912	Watson	Basreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	2723	Middleton			T M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	24-2	W & A G & Co
3 Woods	2459	Saunders			J Mackintosh & Co
4 Chelmnian	2761	Jones			T M & Co
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	13-2	
7 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Precident	3086	Bremer	Durban	15-2	A S & Co
9 Moltkefels	3083	Schneider			W & A G & Co
10&11 City of Glasgow	4112	Fendlay			K N & Co
15 Bassano	2762	Boxhall			P & O
16 Coniston	2137	Wilson	Hull	2-4	P & O Dock.
Kanzler	1655	Coltzan	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

M W D D

Pentakota	2209	Stewart		M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	16-2 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Inchanga	Broome	Basreh, Jan 31
15	Elysia	Haig	Glasgow, Jan 13
	Hosseinee	Lorne	Jeddah, Jan 30
	Gadsby	Osthwate	Alexandria, Jan 28

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	India	Gordon	Shanghai, &c
	Kola	Elton	Basreh, &c
	Clan Mackinnon	Young	Rangoon, &c
	Ariosto	Bradley	Hull, &c
	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Habsburg, Seberich for Trieste, etc.
" Koweit, Coats for Calcutta.
" City of Glasgow, Findlay for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool etc.
" Palitana for Persian Gulf etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Tangistan left Aden on the 15th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
S	10	m 3 54	25 7	10	m 10 35	18 1
		5 32 a	24 7		10 50 a	22 2
S	11	m 4 31	24 5	11	m 11 43	18 8
		7 36 a	24 5			
M	12	m 5 18	23 6	12	m 1 15	22 9
		9 20 a	25 0		0 57 a	18 11
TU	13	m 7 1	23 0	13	m 3 17	22 4
		10 6 a	25 9		2 3 a	18 9
W	14	m 8 53	23 3	14	m 4 8	21 7
		10 39 a	26 6		2 58 a	18 4
TH	15	m 9 52	23 10	15	m 4 40	20 9
		11 6 a	27 3		3 44 a	17 9
F	16	m 10 33	24 8	16	m 5 7	19 11
		11 29 a	27 10		4 23 a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 10 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 10m	Sunset	6h	m
" 11 (Sunday)	"	7h 10m	"	6h	37m
" 12 (Monday)	"	7h 9m	"	6h	37m
" 13 (Tuesday)	"	7h 9m	"	6h	37m
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	7h 9m	"	6h	38m
" 15 (Thursday)	"	7h 8m	"	6h	39m
" 16 (Friday)	"	7h 7m	"	6h	39m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Feb. 10th. 6h. 20-9m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 25th, 6h. 56-7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p. m.

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Mr. APOTHECARY W. J. MONTGOMERY Madras Med. Estab. writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of Enlarged Spleen etc., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some, I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna Deccan.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camalia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 16th February, 1912.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

S. B. G.—Best write to the Postmaster General.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Though the Emperor has abdicated and the Imperial family taken itself into retirement there is neither peace nor rest in China. To-day's telegrams tell us that the Marquis Yuan Shih-Kai, having issued a manifesto, announcing his appointment—by the Empress-Dowager—as organiser of a Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen has telegraphed refusing to recognise the appointment by the Throne and asking Yuan Shi-Kai to proceed to Nanking immediately or to send a plenipotentiary. Dr. Sun, having been chosen President by the revolutionaries and selected Nanking as the capital of the country, is not likely to obey the orders of the nominee of the Throne, nor is it probable that the ancient Marquis will carry out the wishes of the self-appointed leaders. The only immediate outcome seems a renewal of hostilities, if not between Manchus and Chinese, then between the adherents of Yuan and those of Sun. Dr. Sun is surrounded by men, who, unfortunately, have little confidence in Yuan Shi-Kai's integrity, or in that of the Manchus. These men include students and literati, also a number of military officers, who, without much experience or training, are anxious to demonstrate their prowess on the field, and whose cry is "On to Peking." Sun Yat-sen is opposed to peace at any price and is determined on a republic such as he approves, whatever may be the wishes of Yuan Shih-Kai. He has expressed his willingness to leave the decision as to the constitution of the new Government to the people, though confident that a republic is the best form of Government and that the voice of the people must prevail, he at present occupies very much the position of dictator. This may be to some extent due to the influence of the foreigner, though Dr. Sun has declared that the foreigner at the present time would play his best and most effective part as a simple on-looker. Foreign influence is believed to have had weight at Peking and that but for it the revolution would have attained its ends in a very much more rapid manner. On the other hand Yuan Shih-Kai cannot hope to set up another Government in Peking and to dictate from there what shall be done in the future, for the republicans will not allow Dr. Sun to resign in favour of Yuan and will have him remain as president of the Provisional Government until such time as an election is held for the president of the republic under a recognised constitution. The only hope of peace is to retain Dr. Sun as provisional president with Nanking as his capital.

Foreign residents in China are practically unanimous in favour of the change of capital. Peking, they say, has unpleasant associations. It has always been the Manchu capital and until within quite recent years, indeed until after the Boxer outbreak, it had gone on for a century or more in one long continued course of decadance "until the very air seemed choked with the dust of ages and there was nothing to be seen which did not suggest dry rot." They prefer Nanking because the object of the future must not be seclusion but intercourse and failing a capital on the coast Nanking is most favourably situated for that intercourse. It is safe from hostile attack, whilst Peking is open to assault by either a Russian or a Japanese Army. To attack Nanking would necessitate the conveyance of troops hundreds of miles up the Yangtse, and Admiral Sir Edward Seymour has declared that the passage of the Kiangyin forts by a hostile fleet can easily be rendered impossible. Our fellow country men seem to take it for granted that the change will be definitely decided upon, and our contemporaries teem with suggestions as to the building up of the new capital. They offer advice as to the planning of the city, as to the style of architecture of its buildings and point to London as possessing the finest models. Nevertheless they urge a policy of leisurely activity, indicating the desirability of throwing together a number of temporary erections pending the time when it will be possible to construct such edifices as shall be worthy the capital of a great country.

But all this is a little precipitate. There is not yet peace and judging from the communications which have passed between Sun and Yuan a complete cessation of hostilities must yet be looked for. Yuan declines to recognise a President elected by only seventeen persons. It is ridiculous, says he, to decide important affairs, like the form of a government, with such a small number of people in such an arbitrary manner and it will simply cause indignation in the majority of people. "The life of the state now depends upon the National Convention and we cannot do it as child's play. On the subject of the change of capital." Yuan has also expressed his views. "It is surprising. To decide the form of Government you propose to have your conference in a foreign concession instead of the capital of the State. This is a great humiliation for a State. It is not only a shame for the State but for you too. You know the reasons for this and you cannot refuse to recognise Peking as the capital. If you want to compare Nanking with Peking, you had better consider that Peking has been the capital for many years and foreign ministers have been there for many years and they are still there but Nanking though we call it a seat of a provisional government no one has publicly recognised it and no foreign power has recognised it. There is nothing to show the recognition. Your despotic words I cannot agree to." The reply to this was that a provisional Government had been duly organised by President Sun and the foreign office is now under Wang Shao-Wei, the Minister, and Wei Cheng-tse, the Vice Minister to whom all communications relating to foreign affairs should be referred. As Yuan refused to meet and discuss affairs with the revolutionaries at Shanghai, so he will refuse at Nanking. "I am the Prime Minister supervising State affairs and I am not in a position to go a distant place. . . . You had better come to Peking and solve the questions pending. We have decided to have the National Convention in Peking and I will not change it, and as soon as we decide on the measures of election with you we will decide the date of the Convention without delay." And so the tug of war between the Provisional President and the Prime Minister goes on, and simultaneously bandits are massacring and looting in Shunsi and in remote provinces and the hope of a satisfactory settlement of Chinese affairs at an early date is distinctly vain.

Opening of Parliament.

The proceedings at the opening of Parliament, of which Reuter has favoured us with so full an account, have a special interest for India. So soon after their Majesties' momentous visit to their Indian Empire, it was inevitable that copious reference would be made in the speeches in both Houses to the effects of the important precedent, which King George has set amid such splendid circumstances. And for local considerations, it is gratifying to note that amongst the flow of eulogistic phrases, concerning the Royal tour generally, room was found—by Lord Crewe, who had personal experience—for a generous commendation of the loyally painstaking manner, in which the principal cities of the Empire of India, Bombay and Calcutta, made preparations to give Their Majesties full recognition of the signs of affection and the condescension, which they displayed towards their Indian subjects, by undertaking their arduous journey. At the same time these Indian references are not the chief points of interest in the debates in the two Houses. Critical observations were made on points of Indian policy, but these were by no means conclusive. They are to be regarded merely as a preliminary skirmish by outposts before the general action next Wednesday, when both antagonists will bring their full forces into the field. In the meantime much the most interesting subject, with which the debates were concerned, is Lord Haldane's "mysterious mission" to Germany, as Mr. Bonar Law entitled it. Lord Haldane's mission was certainly a mysterious one at the outset, for no one accepted the explanation of investigation for the London University as its whole reason, although that explanation appears partially to be true. After Mr. Asquith's statement, however, it is interesting to recall the report published by a German newspaper that it was on account of a remark made by the German Emperor himself that Lord Haldane, was despatched on his secret mission. The Kaiser is supposed to have said that the English people would better understand the German, if their Ministers would visit his country, and that, in his opinion, no English Minister was better fitted for the task of creating an understanding than his friend, Lord Haldane.

Mr. Asquith made no reference to this report, no official notice of it has been taken in either country, and as the circumstances of Lord Haldane's visit, as published in the Premier's speech, are entirely in accord with it, one is entitled at least to believe in its probability. Should the rumour be true, it is one of the utmost significance, for it shows the German Emperor as anxious for a better understanding with the British people. Such an attitude by His Imperial Majesty gives stronger hopes than any that have hitherto been raised of a more friendly feeling being cultivated between the two nations. And this view is again supported by Mr. Asquith's statement. The general impression which, previously, the public had gained was that while the German people, fundamentally, had no inimical feelings towards the British, a show of animosity was being made by German official classes, and attempts were being made to work on the susceptibilities of the populace. Mr. Asquith's speech contradicts all this. He said that both the British and German Governments had been and were animated by a sincere desire to bring about a better state of opinion, and a better understanding. Further he gave a specific instance of popular misimpression of British objects. "He had been told, for instance, that there were masses of people in Germany, who firmly believed that at some time in the summer or autumn, Great Britain had even prepared an attack on Germany."

If Mr. Asquith has not been misinformed the Press on both sides of the German Ocean cannot be acquitted of contribution to this effect. At the same time there has been a difference in their attitudes. For, while a section of the British Press may have been guilty of publishing inflammatory articles with a view to creating mere sensation, there is a section of the German Press, which is not yet free from the charge that certain incendiary publications were dictated by political motives. Until an official report is—if it ever will be—issued of Lord Haldane's informal conversations, we can only take impressions from the summarised and careful version, which Mr. Asquith has given, and hope that, in any event, all sections of the Press will model their tone upon its sentiments. For the Press, after this, to adopt any other attitude, will be to attempt deliberately to prevent the eventuality of an Anglo-German *entente*. Among all these considerations, however, it is impossible to overlook one out-standing feature, that the subject of armaments was rigorously excluded by the Germans from the purview of Lord Haldane's conversations. It is difficult to understand how apprehension is to be removed on either side so long as the Germans persist in their present building policy—and especially after Mr. Churchill's plain speaking. It may prove, therefore, that any *entente*, which may result from the present situation is only a patched-up, temporary affair, in which the real issues are disguised beneath a thin veneer of professed friendship, and that if war really is the inevitable, ultimate event, the Liberal party with its heavy financial liabilities has cleverly shifted the responsibilities of a terribly expensive struggle to its successor.

A University Air Contest.

The progress which the strange art of aviation is making amongst the people at Home is vividly illustrated by the proposal that a contest in the air be added to the annual meetings of the rival Blues, and that Oxford and Cambridge shall decide a competition in airmanship at Brooklands. How the idea is being received by the University authorities it has not been possible yet to learn, but it will not be surprising to find that they regard aviation with disfavour. The risk of accident is still so great, that they can hardly expect to welcome the prospect of young undergraduates, some of them hot-headed and foolish, risking their necks in this fashion. At the same time, it is not difficult to show that on a strict following of precedent the forbidding of aviatory practice could hardly be justified. Undoubtedly the coming of the motor-car was regarded with grave suspicion by the authorities, both on account of the dangers then connected with automobilism and of the opportunities which a car gave an undergraduate for wandering beyond the reach of the administrators of discipline. Now, however, a motorist has no difficulty in obtaining a license from his college and from the proctors, and within the next year or two some such permission will doubtless have to be obtained by the freshman, who arrives on his biplane. No ruling has yet been given on the subject, but it is difficult to imagine that a firm stand will be taken against flying. There are accidents in the air as in the hunting field, but since hunting has never been stopped, it is unlikely that certificated aviators will be dealt with more harshly. The uses to the nation of a training school for aviators at each of the principal universities cannot be questioned. At both Oxford and Cambridge there are Officers' Training Corps, and an immense service would be done for the Army if a good proportion of its members could at the same time be trained to become proficient aviators. In both places natural facilities for such training exist. At Oxford the aerodrome on the Port Meadows is reported to be quite as good as those at Hendon or Brooklands, whilst the Cambridge men would be able to use the flying ground at Huntingdon, which is but a few miles away. For twenty miles round the latter town and for a hundred miles to the east the whole country is described as an absolutely natural aerodrome, providing finer opportunities for flight than can be found in any other part of England. With so much in their favour it will be surprising if, granted permission, the Universities do not make the proposed contest a success.

The following Press communique is issued in the Home Department:—His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday will be celebrated in India, on Monday, the 3rd June, 1912.

Sir Harcourt Butler left Allahabad on Wednesday for Calcutta.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "China" with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p. m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 9th instant, passed Suez at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th inst.

Plague is raging in Benares especially in Bengalitola and quarters adjacent to it. The Bengalitola High School had to be closed consequently, but no fresh cases have been reported from the Cantonment since the last ten or twelve days.

The trial of the accused for the alleged murder of the Chief of Maihar is continuing at Sutna. Eight more prosecution witnesses have been examined. Messrs. Dillon, Roy and T. A. Tondon, from Allahabad, are defending the accused.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

COURT AND SOCIETY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

There is every prospect of the coming month being, from a social point of view, the busiest known in London since last July. There is no denying that the autumn season was very dull, and, so far, there has been but little improvement in the winter. Private social engagements have been sadly few and far between; no dances of any importance have taken place, and except a few children's parties the social world has been absolutely stagnant. Undoubtedly the reason for all this is that the Coronation season was such a trying and harassing period that hostesses wanted a complete rest after all the fatigues they had gone through. In addition to this, more people have gone abroad this winter than can ever be called to mind, and although a great number have returned, others are waiting for the middle of March to wing their flight to the Riviera and other places until after Easter. With February, everything changes. To begin with, the King and Queen return from India. Their safe arrival will be signalled by a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the following week Their Majesties will open Parliament, a ceremony which, it is understood, will be very well attended, and hundreds of people will come up to town and throw open their houses. That hostesses are aware of the coming change is very evident, for almost every day one hears of dance fixtures, in some cases as far ahead as the end of March. This all tends for good. It pleases the young people, and it is naturally a source of gratification to tradespeople, who have not had the best of times lately.

CRITICISM.

Englishmen are very fond of giving their views of America and Americans, so they ought not to be offended when Frenchmen give their views of England and the English. I am bound to say that these views are seldom flattering. Even where the Frenchman gives the English race its due, he seldom gives it in the way that the Englishman expects. A French lecturer, the other day, lecturing at the London Institution, objected to the British monopolising "pluck" as a national virtue. He said he thought that both Germans and French could show pluck at times. Nor was it altogether true that the English had a monopoly in humane treatment of animals. Dogs and horses were better treated here than abroad, but there was little to choose between a stag hunt in England and a bullfight in Spain. Further criticisms were directed by our French friend against the Englishman's lack of colour sense—"in the middle classes the mixture of colours would sometimes make a Frenchman squint"—and English cookery: "The same white sauce is used for fish mutton, and Christmas pudding, and the only proper place for it is at the railway station for sticking on luggage lables." No wonder, concluded the lecturer, that the English had the same word for "sauce" and "impudence"!

A PLAIN WOMAN.

I am a plain woman. The words in their unpleasantly crude frankness stare at me and give me no pang. Yet I wonder whether any beautiful woman can realise or even remotely guess what it first cost me to admit the fact years ago? Some of them are, as I was then, coquetting with the euphemism. There is no such thing as a plain woman. Others are making believe that this or that feature redeems their face from plainness, and others again are devoting their time to the study of dress in order that they may be able to delude people into imagining that they are comely. Their case is well stated by Mrs. Ogilvie, the hero'smother in "Peter and Jane," by S. Macnaughtan, a woman of character whose personality was regarded by many onlookers as a peg upon which to hang the most exquisite attire. Mrs. Ogilvie stood up and began to arrange her veil before the mirror which hung above the mantelpiece; and, as she did so, she glanced critically at her face under her large fashionable-looking hat with its bizarre trimmings.

SUCCESS OF THE CLEVER WOMAN.

"I am very plan," she said, with a sort of sensuous enjoyment in her frankness, 'and yet I have passed successfully for a beautiful woman most of my life. I am also what is ridiculously called a power in society, and I owe everything to my own will. I detest unsuccess!" You are talking of the success which lies in the hands of every clever woman, said the doctor....." As a plain woman who has also met with success, let me indite a little homily to my plain sister and beg of them first of all to emulate Mrs. Ogilvie's serene realisation of her plainness. The wrench to their susceptibilities that will be requisite when the first formidable step is taken, that of admitting to themselves that they are not beautiful and never can be called so truthfully, must not be followed by the despair that will land them outside the pale of success. In that sad land dwell a most unhappy band of beings—disappointed women they are called. Resignation is writ on the faces of some, revolt on those of others, and all seem so often to have cried rebelliously, "Why was I handicapped by plainness, it isn't just," that the whole region echoes with the words, "It isn't just, it isn't just."

NO NEED OF ENVY.

There are fewer women in those regions now than formerly. Fifty years ago, when the sole profession of womankind was marriage, there was hardly elbow room there, but now it is different Let me tell you plain women—and I who speak am worthy to be heard—that you have no need to envy your beautiful sisters if you have in your possession a reasonable amount of common sense and a sufficiency of intelligence. Your equipment will be of your own providing and will, therefore, give you a sense of self-reliance which will be worth far more than beauty that is liable to fade, and you will find that while acquiring the main treasure, a brilliant mind, you will achieve no end of subservient but very precious attributes. "Well, well," says a plain woman impatiently, "this is very good as far as it goes." But after all, what is woman's aim still? I hope it is marriage just as it was fifty years ago. Mean to marry! Why, I am married, and to matrimony have added all the other benefits that have been mentioned. I ought perhaps to have mentioned that fact before—or was it that reference of mine to the days when marriage was a woman's sole aim that was misleading? What I meant was that, whereas formerly beauty was regarded as the possession most potently appealing to man, in these days the woman of character is just as much admired. She need not feel her lack of loveliness a handicap, for her well ordered mind will compensate her, and others for the homeliness of her features.

I really think that plain girls marry now just as easily as beautiful ones, and I should like to make my meaning very clearly understood when I say that the reason is man's need for a help-meet instead of a figurehead. Looking round I realise that the happiest and most prosperous marriages are often those that are solemnised between homely-looking men and women. Take my own case. Before my marriage I overheard a couple of kindly but indiscreet dowager whose eyes had ranged over me from the top of my mouse-brown head to the tips of my sturdy toes asking one another in marvelling tones what "he" could possibly see in me. Others congratulating me fervently told me I was a very lucky girl. So I was. And I must add that he was, and is, a lucky man. But how did I compensate myself and him for my lack of beauty? When I comprehended my own limitations and determined to train my mental gifts I read voluminously and purposefully. I studied art, which to me had ever been an attraction, from the learned, not the practical side, and I actually had lessons in elocution in order to combat the shy self-consciousness that is one of the usual banes of of the plain woman's existence. I set myself to become a good hostess and an interesting talker, and even accomplished a reputation for being a clever raconteuse. I cultivated a useful amount of prowess in field sports, and studied politics. I never despised dress. Like Mrs. Ogilvie, though I was not so rich as that lady, I decked myself in beautiful attire and was consistently attentive to all the details that go to build up an exquisite toilette. Many plain women make the mistake of not attending to such matters—it is their humble-mindedness that leads them not to care for clothes, and a very false sense of the fitness of things they thereby betray.

A LONDON WOMAN.

I will confess that I used to think the London woman a very frivolous person—before I came to London. She enjoys the distinction of being considered a very gay butterfly by those who know her only away from home. In the north, for example, it is considered that the farther south you go the giddier you get—until London is recahed; and that London, being the hub of the universe, revolves the quickest, and its women become very giddy indeed. It is all a question of degree, of course. To the Scotsman London seems almost wickedly light-hearted; but to one who has been accustomed to almost perpetual sunshine and the irresponsibility that arises therefrom it seems absurd to call London frivolous. She is extremely smart—taking her as a class. Of course, it would be a shame if she were not. All the smartness of the world is brought to her door, so to speak; she has only to walk down the street to find out what to do and how to do it. At her best the London woman is a glorious example of the combined power of beauty and clothes; but, after all, it is easy to be beautiful in splendid furs and rich velvets and jewels. What surprises me most in the London woman is her capacity to be beautiful without these things. It is not the fur and diamonds that astonish me, but the women who make a brave show in plush and paste. To be able to do that is a notable thing. It is only in London, I think, that a woman can adapt shoes at eight-and-eleven, an imitation of a seal coat at two guineas, and magnificent drop solitaire earrings at something like half a crown, so that these shall pass muster, in broad daylight, as something which they are only pretending to be. The London woman who does this is a triumph of mediocrity. In any other place a woman who spent no more on her clothes would be a dowdy; in London, she shows every farthing of the cost to the best advantage—she is smart to the last possible glitter of her sham gems.

"SMART" CHILDREN.

In one thing I am agreeably surprised. I had not expected to see so many children in London. I have seen them; quite pleasurably often the London woman is accompanied in her walks abroad by the London child—a little creature almost as "smart" as her mother, quite as serious, and even more rose-complexioned—for in her case at least the roses are genuine enough. If the child is a boy, he is a sturdy little chap—very often just now clad in white woollen knickers, jersey, and cap—an ideal framework for the round chubbiness of a baby boy. I admire the London woman for her children—evidently she is as serious with them as with other things, and has given real thought to their training and rearing. When I see these children I can hardly believe all the awful things I hear about the birth-rate. The London woman does not seem to me at all the sort of person who would be impatient of the "bother" of motherhood, she is too much alive to its picturesque possibilities for that. At all the matinees the children are present in great force—a play at times as entertaining as that upon the stage. It is to be hoped, indeed, that it is the only play to them—that they do not often understand much of the show which they are brought to see. In themselves they are the prettiest show, however. They are so evidently well accustomed to it all; going to matinees is to them as much a matter of course as going to bed at night. It is all in the day's play, their manner seems to say—but the play does not become hilarious. They go shopping in the same way, and calmly select the clothes, sweets, and toys which they would like. A woman shops with her small son and daughter exactly as she would with a couple of woman friends.

FASHIONS.

Although very few hints of new fashions are to be found in the shops during the January sales, some advance models are yet to be seen in the private dressmaking salons where gowns for the Sunny South and Spring trousseaux keep the workrooms going. The increased fulness in our skirts which has been long predicted appears to be mostly due to the thin and semi-transparent fabrics employed, as these necessitate more folds and amplitude; but the slip, or foundation is as scanty and restricted as ever, and the "tail," or trained portion, much attenuated. The distinct square train, made from one width of velvet or satin has much the effect of a panel or single sash end, but is highly popular, and really smart when accompanied by a shortwaisted bodice, contee, or bolero to correspond, and the low or heart-shaped bolero is a favourite for the dinner and evening gown. The cleft, or "fish-tail," is also a one-width train, cut up about twelve inches or so, and the ends curved or tied in tassel fashion. Fichu arrangements and drooping bretelles of lace or embroidery are to be much exploited on the Court bodice, and with merely a short wisp of tulle or some ethereal fabric for the sleeve. The waiste is certainly descending, but opinions as yet seem divided as to the reign of the longer bodice, although the Paris models are undeniably longer and the waists more tightened than they have recently been worn. If this fashion prevails, the hips must be more apparent, and the straight silhouette will gradually disappear.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 10 was 699, giving a death-rate of 37·11 per annum per thousand as against 46·72 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·66 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 71 died from fevers; 12, plague; 23, small-pox; 9, measles; 3, cholera; 43, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 176, affections of the respiratory organs; 55, diarrhœa; 37, dysentery; 39, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 335; Hindu low caste, 92; Musalman, 150; Parsi, 29; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Buddhist 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 436 as against 460 for the corresponding period of last year, and 360 the average over the past five years.

DEBATES ON THE ADDRESS.

LORD HALDANE'S MISSION EXPLAINED.

Exposition of Anglo-German Situation.

DISCUSSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Sir Harry Verney moved the Address in the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone seconding.

Mr. Bonar Law rejoiced at the success of Their Majesties' visit to India, and dealt with the transfer of the Government to Delhi. Mr. Bonar Law considered that the expenditure would be far greater than was estimated. He emphasised the undesirability of displaying to Indians a lack of continuity of policy. There was much to be said for and against the scheme, but the manner in which it had been carried out, he said, was utterly unconstitutional and indefensible. Mr. Bonar Law paid a tribute to Mr. Churchill's recent speech on the Navy, and said that if the same spirit animated his policy, then he could rely on the support of the Unionists.

Mr. Bonar Law said that under three successive Viceroys the partition of Bengal had been accepted as a settled fact, first by those approving and then by those disapproving. If it was necessary to reverse that policy, then it should have been done when the Government came into office. He did not say the change was not right, but there was a deal to be said on either side.

Mr. Bonar Law was of opinion that the Insurance scheme would never be carried out, and retorted to an interpolation from Mr. Asquith by declaring that the Unionists were prepared to repeal the Insurance Bill. Mr. Bonar Law combatted Home Rule and, further, made a pointed reference to Lord Haldane's "mysterious mission."

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

Mr. Asquith said Mr Bonar Law, in referring to Lord Haldane's visit to Germany, had used the expression "limelight." As a rule, the charge against the Government and particularly against Sir Edward Grey had been that of furtiveness and secrecy and of subterranean diplomacy. It was rather a relief to find that the Government was carrying on its diplomatic proceedings in the "limelight." This however was a most serious matter, and he desired to use the language of seriousness, as well as of hope, regarding it.

Mr. Asquith said it was undoubtedly a most lamentable fact that the traditional feelings of Anglo-German friendship and goodwill had been seriously over-clouded for the last few months. When an atmosphere of suspicion was once created, fiction readily displaced fact and legends, which at other times had been dismissed as incredible, were easily accepted and widely believed. He had been told, for instance, that there were masses of people in Germany, who firmly believed that at some time in the summer or autumn, Great Britain had meditated and had even prepared an attack on Germany. Also, that Britain's armaments had been carefully calculated with that object in view. He was almost ashamed to have to contradict such wild and extravagant fiction, (Cheers).

It was pure invention. There was not a shadow of foundation for it, nor was there anything anywhere, at any time, of an aggressive or provocative character in the movements of the fleets. The very fact, however, that such rumours could find credence in the minds of many intelligent and fair-minded people was surely in itself a significant and most regrettable symptom.

Both the British and the German Governments had been and were animated by a sincere desire to bring about a better state of opinion and a better understanding, and in the course of the last month the Government had indications that a visit of a Minister to Berlin would not be unwelcome,—(cheers,) but might facilitate the attainment of a common object. Lord Haldane was in any case going sooner or later to Germany on business in connection with the London University Commission. In the circumstances, they thought it well that Lord Haldane should hasten his visit and take advantage of the suggestion of friendly confidential communications with those controlling and guiding German policy.

Informal Conversation.

That involved on both sides a departure from conventional methods, but on both sides it was felt that frankness of statement and communication would be easier if, in the first instance, it was a question of informal non-committal conversation, rather than full-dress diplomatic negotiations—(Cheers). Those expectations had been completely realised. There was perfect freedom of statement, and frankness of explanation over a wide area of discussion. The very fact of such an interchange of views under such conditions ought in itself to dispel the suspicion, wherever it still prevailed, that the Government contemplated aggressive designs; but he was happy to say that that in itself was a great gain. He earnestly hoped, however, that he might go further and say he genuinely believed that the conversations might have more than this negative result. He could not at this stage make any prediction or enter into matters in detail, but he would say this, that the course of Lord Haldane's visit was unmistakable evidence of a sincere and resolute desire on both sides for the establishment of a better Anglo-German footing, without either side in any way sacrificing or impairing the special relationships, in which each stood to the other Powers.—(Cheers).

It was in that spirit and in the fresh light, which this interchange of views afforded, that both Governments were now engaged in a careful survey of practical possibilities—(Cheers.)

He heartily endorsed Mr. Bonar Law's remark that in matters of that kind they must possess and exercise the virtue of patience.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith endorsed Mr. Bonar Law's note of personal congratulation of Their Majesties. The Government took full responsibility for the Durbar announcements. They did not involve a reversal of the policy of the partition of Bengal, but a rearrangement in the light of experience, which, it was believed, would increasingly commend itself. With reference to the charge of unconstitutionality, he asked, were the House of Commons consulted in reference to the partition.

Policy in Persia.

Referring to Persia, Mr. Asquith said that the Government's policy in Persia, was unchanged. It aimed at a stable native Government and the preservation of the understanding with Russia, which, it believed, was essential for such Governments, for our interests and those of the world. A not inconsiderable number of the Russian troops had already been withdrawn. The Government was given to understand that the withdrawal of the whole was not only contemplated, but was in process of being carried out.

Mr. Asquith said that of the proposed loan, Russia was providing £100,000, the Government of India £50,000, and the Home Government £50,000. That loan was absolutely essential for effective administration and the maintenance of order. He believed it would be necessary hereafter to supplement it by a much larger measure of financial aid.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith announced that he hoped the Budget would be introduced before Easter.

Mr. Bonar Law has written to the Press explaining that his statement that he was ready to repeal the Insurance Act meant that he would do so if there were an opportunity of dealing with it immediately. Once the Act was in operation, it could only be dealt with by means of drastic amendments.

Opposition Amendment.

It is officially stated that the Opposition amendment to the Address will be moved on the 19th instant. It amounts to a censure on the Government for proceeding to legislation upon great constitutional questions before carrying out its pledges for the reform of the House of Lords.

A member of the back bench will move a Tariff Reform Amendment, which will be supported by Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues, if there is an opportunity for discussion.

Dramatic Collapse of Debate.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

In the House of Commons, the Debate on the Address unexpectedly collapsed following upon heated passages between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law, culminating in Asquith's indignant repudiation of charges of corruption. He said that these were the most serious that could be brought against a democratic Government, and Mr. Bonar Law was bound to prosecute them on the floor of the House,

Mr. Asquith challenged the Opposition to move an amendment to the Address. A long pause ensued, broken by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald moving the adjournment.

There was an excited scene in the lobbies, the discussion chiefly centring round Mr. Bonar Law's attitude to the Insurance Act. His undertaking to repeal it evoked tumultuous cheers from the Liberal benches, which Mr. Asquith emphasised, dramatically exclaiming, "now we know that to repeal the Insurance Act is the first plank in the platform of the new Tory leader."

Mr. Bonar Law's letter of explanation is described by the Liberals as a case of second thoughts, and an attompt to remedy a big blunder.

The Unionist papers deny that the collapse of the debate was due to the consternation of the Unionists at a result of the leader's statement on the Insurance Act. They declare that the Unionists were waiting for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to move a Labour amendment. Moreover, they say Mr. Bonar Lawyer's attitude was in accordance with Mr. Forster's amendment to the Insurance Bill in December.

House of Lords.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In the House of Lords, the address was moved by Lord Sheffield and seconded by Lord Furness.

Lord Lansdowne urged caution in regard to any mediation in the Turco-Italian hostilities. Lord Lansdowne declared that in their efforts to dispel misunderstandings, such as had recently brought us to the eve of a serious quarrel, the Government would have the Opposition's support.

If Lord Haldane had succeeded in contributing to such an end, and had been able to take anything in the nature of an olive branch, the Opposition would congratulate him heartily as a friend. Lord Lansdowne, in conclusion, described the programme outlined in the speech as preposterous.

LATER.

Lord Lansdowne said the success of the King's visit to India had exceeded all expectations. It was a wonderful achievement, probably unequalled in the history of the Royal house. Their Majesties had faced risks, particularly real in Eastern countries, which were the homes of fanaticism, with an intrepidity commanding admiration and intensifying Their Majesties' welcome home. The idea that the success of the visit was mainly due to the announcements made at Delhi, under-estimated the effect made on the people of India by Their Majesties' demeanour and personal characteristics.

Lord Lansdowne went on to say, however, that regarding the policy announced at Delhi, the Opposition would have something to say on a future occasion. Referring to the Government of India Bill, his Lordship said that the House would be placed in an embarrassing position if it were told that the sanction of Parliament were necessary to give effect to that policy, and simultaneously told that what it was asked to consider was not a proposal, but a policy to which His Majesty's word had been irrevocably pledged from the Throne at Delhi.

Lord Crewe's Speech.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

(Early Message.)

Lord Crewe paid an eloquent tribute to Their Majesties, the success of whose tour in India was mainly due to Their Majesties' own devotion, fearlessness, simplicity and accessibility. They had thus rendered a service to the Empire. He also dealt with Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin, and with Mr. Asquith's statement.

LATER.

Lord Crewe said that the King's visit to India was an unalloyed triumph, from his landing to his departure. Everyone recognised what thanks were due to the Viceroy for the part he took in the preparations for Their Majesties' welcome, to the Durbar Committee, and to those in Bombay and Calcutta, for the endless pains they took to devise means for welcoming Their Majesties.

"I must also say," Lord Crewe continued, "how much the success of the visit was due to Their Majesties themselves. Their entire forgetfulness of everything except the performance of their stately duties, many involving much physical fatigue, their complete accessibility to all sorts of people in India, and most of all, perhaps, the air of fearless, unaffected enjoyment with which they entered into the popular side of the pageants, of which they were the chief figures, all contributed more than anything to the marvellous success of their visit. Without in any way impairing that tremendous feeling of awe and reverence, which their stately office inspired, they created about themselves an atmosphere of simple human fearlessness and simplicity, and thus rendered a service to the Empire which could have been performed by none of their subjects, however distinguished."

He believed that the effect on India was no transient one, but one which with the love and admiration, which Their Majesties had inspired, would sink deep into the hearts of the Indian peoples.

As regards the administrative changes, Lord Crewe thought it better to wait and treat the matter as a whole at an early day, when there would be an opportunity to discuss them in all their bearings.

Adverting to Persia, Lord Crewe said, with regard to the Southern roads that the Government was strongly opposed to direct intervention in Persian affairs. From the Indian point of view anything like direct interference was thoroughly objectionable. They had no desire to send Indian troops to Persia; that was not the purpose, for which the Indian Army existed, and the difficulties confronting our forces there were always likely to be severe. In such circumstances, we must always bear in mind the peculiar position Persia held in regard to the Mahomedan community in India. That alone made us averse to undue interference. The troops now in Persia, added Lord Crewe, were only there to strengthen the Consular guards.

Dealing with China, Lord Crewe paid a tribute to Sir John Jordon, the British Minister, who, he said, throughout difficult times had shown tact and ability of which it was impossible to speak too highly.

The House of Lords voted the Address.

Government of India Bill.

Lord Crewe will introduce the Government of India Bill at the earliest possible date, and Lord Curzon will initiate a general discussion on the changes announced at Delhi next Wednesday.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

Another Conference will be Necessary.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The *Times*, in an article on the final wording of the Opium Convention, says it clearly reflects the difficulties of international legislation. Many clauses constitute at present little more than a declaration of good intentions, requiring the adherence and legislation of all nations.

It is understood that the United States has undertaken to approach the South American governments, to secure their adherence and co-operation. It is hoped that the signature of the Convention by all nations will be secured by the end of 1912, but there is good reason for thinking that another Conference at the Hague will be necessary to deal with questions arising out of the present Convention.

The immediate interest for Britain and India lies chiefly in the measures to be adopted hereafter to control the rapidly increasing traffic in morphine and cocaine. The fortunes of the anti-opium movement in China, depend henceforward on China alone, continues the article, but the *Times* doubts the efficacious enforcement in China of regulations concerning morphia and cocaine.

NYASALAND'S TRADE.

Scheme to Give an Outlet to the Sea.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Colonial Office announces, with reference to the securing for Nyasaland of an outlet to the sea, that the Imperial Government has provisionally approved the proposal that the Protectorate Government should enter into an agreement with the British Central Africa Company, by which the Protectorate Government could purchase public lands, to which the Shire Railway is entitled, and will guarantee the interest on the capital required to extend the railway to the Zambezi. Portugal has been asked to consent to the passage of the railway through Portuguese territory. At the same time the construction of a railway is being arranged through the Mozambique Company's territories from Beira to a point on the Zambesi, opposite the terminus of the Shire extension. The agreement with reference to the Northern section is dependent on the construction of the Beira-Zambesi section.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Arrest of Thirty-three People Effected.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The arrests of the thirty-three persons, indicted for complicity in the Macnamara labour and dynamite outrages, were effected to-day. The arrested persons include officers of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Association, residing in Chicago, Cincinnati and Syracuse (N. Y.) Other arrests were made in New York and elsewhere.

COUNT VON AEHRENTHAL.

Austrian Premier in a Grave Condition.

VIENNA, FEB. 15.

A bulletin has been issued, stating that Count von Aehrenthal is suffering from leucaemia of a most pronounced character. His condition is grave.

CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

Fresh Disturbances Break Out.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in the Champagne District. Fifteen wine-growers at Mailly have had their wine destroyed.

HOME APPOINTMENTS.

High Office Bestowed on Lord Sandhurst.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Masterman, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

[William Mansfield, 2nd Baron Sandhurst, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., P.C., who, the majority of our readers will remember, was Governor of Bombay from 1895 to 1899, was born in 1855, and educated at Rugby, joining the Coldstream Guards in 1873. From 1880 to 1885, he was a Lord-in-Waiting and held the position of Under-Secretary both in 1886 and from 1892 to 1894. He has been Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles since 1895, and is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.]

[Mr. Charles Frederick Gurney Masterman was born in 1873, and educated at Weymouth and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was distinguished in science, natural and moral. He received the fellowship of his college, and was President of the Union. A journalist by profession, he entered Parliament and, through his ability in debate, received the position of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board in Mr. Asquith's ministry, afterwards becoming Under-Secretary to the Home Office.]

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Election of a Radical President.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, FEB. 14.

The Radical deputies, Herren Kaempf and Dove have been elected President and second Vice-President, respectively, of the Reichstag, replacing Dr. Spahn and Herr Paasche.

The re-election was necessitated by the Centre refusing to co-operate with the Socialists, while the Liberals objected to associate themselves, exclusively, with representatives of the Left.

The Estimates.

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

In the Reichstag, the Secretary to the Treasury introduced the Estimates. He insisted that the extra outlay for defences must be covered out of current revenue, as finances were part of the sinews of war, and Germany's credit must be maintained.

He mentioned that an extra hundred thousand pounds sterling would be asked for aeroplanes and dirigibles, and an additional £32,000 to strengthen the forces at Kiau-Chau.

The duties on diamonds in South-West Africa would be amended in order to stimulate production.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Yuan-Shi-Kai and Sun Yat-Sen Disagree.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Marquis Yuan Shi-Kai, having issued a manifesto announcing his appointment as organiser of the Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen has telegraphed, refusing to recognise the appointment of the Throne, and asking Yuan-Shi-Kai to come to Nanking immediately, or to send a plenipotentiary.

TOKIO, FEB. 15.

The Chinese Revolutionaries have ignored the protest of the Japanese Governor-General of Kwan Tung against the violation of the neutrality of the peninsula, and a regiment of infantry has been despatched from Port Arthur to enforce neutrality.

SIBERIAN SNOWSTORM.

Many People Perish at Ishim.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 15.

Many people perished in a snowstorm at Ishim, in Siberia, on the 1st inst. Up to the present 63 bodies have been found.

PORTUGAL'S COLONIES.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Portuguese Minister in London has informed Reuter's representative that Portugal was never less disposed to part with her colonies. Even the mention of such a thing was hurtful to Portuguese patriotism.

There had been no negotiations or advances with any Power on such a matter.

MADRAS' NEW GOVERNOR.

EDINBURGH, FEB. 14.

The Lord Provost's committee has agreed to recommend that the freedom of the city be conferred upon Lord Pentland.

ARGENTINE SHIPYARDS.

BUENOS AYRES, FEB. 14.

The Government has authorised Messrs. Vickers, Makim and Co. to establish shipyards on the river La Plata.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

SYDNEY, FEB. 14.

Mr. Edgar Mayne will replace Mr. Clem. Hill on the Selection Committee, from which the latter resigned recently as the result of his dispute with Mr. McAlister.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

A British Red Crescent Mission started this morning from Charing Cross. The Italian Consul at Marseilles will examine their papers on their arrival there.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The authorities at Malta have released three Arabs who were being conveyed in chains from Sicily to Tripoli for trial, on board the steamer "Enna" which called at Malta.

QUEEN'S INDIAN PRESENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Queen has presented the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum with a series of beautiful and interesting examples of Moghul, Rajput and Tibetan industrial art.

THE MINERS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

A special conference of the Miners' Federation to consider the question of minimum wage has adjourned indefinitely. The conduct of the dispute is left to the National Executive, which, it is understood, is aiming at international action, probably in the direction of preventing the import of coal.

OBITUARY.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 15.

The death is announced of Mataafa, the ex-King of Samoa, who resisted the treaty with the Powers in 1898.

THE inspection committee of the Punjab University, consisting of three members, have recommended the disaffiliation of the sceince department of the Hindu College, Delhi. One member has dissented. It is admitted in the report of the Committee that the new Board of Trustees are endeavouring to improve the affairs of the college and, within a short period, succeeded in raising funds and strengthening the staff. The *Tribune* says that if the University intends giving any encouragement to the college this recommendation of the Committee should be held in abeyance for at least six months.

DEATH OF AN ADMIRAL.

Distinguished Conduct at Lucknow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon.

Admiral of the Fleet (retired) Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C. G. C. B., who celebrated his 77th birthday last month, was the last survivor of five officers of the Royal Navy who won the Cross for Valour for heroic conduct during the Indian Mutiny Campaign, although he had previously seen active service in the Baltic. Born on February 20, 1835, he was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Salmon, Rector of Swarraton Hants, his mother being a daughter of Vice-Admiral Nowell of Iffley Oxford, from whom he got his Christian name and his instinctive love of the sea. Having been educated at Marlborough College, Nowell Salmon entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet on May 10, 1847, and was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant on March 1, 1854, in which rank he served on board the "James Watt" in the Baltic Expedition against Russia of 1854-55. It may not be generally known that Queen Victoria "went to sea" in connection with that memorable campaign, for when the British Fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead on March 11, 1854, her late Majesty led the ships to sea in her yacht. "The Fairy," amid scenes of intense enthusiasm. The Fleet arrived in the Baltic on March 20, and the Gulf of Finland was blockaded on April 12. In August, Bomarsund, one of the Aland Islands was captured, and the garrison surrendered. The war was resumed in the following year, when 86 English ships, with 2,096 guns, under Admiral R. S. Dundas sailed, and later proceeded towards Cronstadt. Lieutenant Salmon was awarded the Baltic medal for his service. He was promoted to Lieutenant on January 5, 1856 and in the following year won fame for himself in the Indian Mutiny Campaign. How he came to take part in the fighting is worth relating. The British Fleet was on its way to China, and Lord Elgin awaited reinforcements at Hong Kong, where he received the alarming news of the spread of the Mutiny, and an urgent request to send all available help. He promptly set out for Calcutta, with 1,500 sailors and marines chiefly belonging to the "Pearl" and the "Shannon," in which latter vessel Lieutenant Salmon was serving. The men were formed into Naval Brigades to act on shore, under Captain Peel who had served in the trenches before Sebastopol in the Crimean War. This officer started up the Ganges with ten 68-pounders and 400 bluejackets, known as the "Shannon" Brigade, and Lieutenant Salmon accompanied him. Progress was very slow, so that the party did not reach Benares until September 30, and even then with only 286 men. He hastened on to Allahabad, leaving the other men to follow, and arrived there three days later. When the remainder of the 400 joined him on October 7, Captain Peel found that the big guns must be left behind as there was no transport for them across country, so he remained at Allahabad, until October 28, spending the intervening period in organising siege trains of 24-pounders and despatching them on to Cawnpore under various officers and following himself directly he had finished his work. From Cawnpore, after several smart engagements, in which Lieutenant Salmon took an active part, the Naval Brigade (reduced to 250 men) accompanied Sir Colin Campbell on his march to Lucknow. Here the naval guns attacked the Secunderabagh Square, and afterwards the Shahnujjif Mosque, which was strongly garrisoned by sepoys, where, to use Sir Colin's words, "Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the 'Shannon' alongside an enemy's frigate." Here the Brigade ran the 24 pounder close to the masonry and fired round after round point blank at it behaving with a courage that was even above the average of British seamen, for hand grenades were being showered amongst them by the mutinous natives.

It was at this time, November 16, 1857, that Lieutenant Salmon distinguished himself. There was a large tree near the walls of the mosque, and up among its leafy branches the young officer climbed. A fearless fellow and a crack shot, he proceeded from the concealment to pick off rebel after rebel in the courtyard below, a private of the 93rd Highlanders loading rifles behind the tree trunk and handing them up to young Salmon. Eventually the place was stormed and cleared by soldiers and blue jackets.

REPORTED DEAD.

Lieutenant Salmon was severely wounded in the action, and through a departmental blunder was reported dead, and his family mourned his loss. A clergyman of the parish, however, a Mr. Balston, who, the story goes, "was deeply versed in astrological lore," visited the family and assured them that the young officer was not dead. He based his assurance on the fact that years before he had read that the youngster's horoscope and from this he was able to say that although Lieutenant Salmon was dangerously ill, he would recover. The family, very naturally, resented these statements as a mockery, but, as events turned out, they were verified. For his splendid feat of heroism he was awarded the Victoria Cross, another being given to Seaman Harrison, who also served with the Brigade. Lieutenant Salmon was afterwards present with the Naval Brigade in the fighting at the final relief of Lucknow in March, 1858, when the bluejackets attacked the Dilkoosha Park and carried all before them, capturing the Badshabagh or King's Great Garden. Unfortunately, Captain (then Sir W.) Peel lost his life in the following month from disease. He had been in many actions and was severely wounded by a bullet in one of them. This was successfully extracted however, but on his way to Calcutta he caught small pox at Cawnpore and the gallant sailor died on April 27. At a banquet given to the Naval Brigade prior to Captain Peel's death, General Outram referred in flattering terms to their work, speaking of them as "the hearty jolly smiling faces of you 'Shannon' men who were pounding away with two big guns at the Palace." For his services, Lieutenant Salmon received, in addition to the V.C., the Indian medal with Lucknow clasp, and special promotion to Commander, dated March 29, 1858. While in command of the "Icarus" he had some adventures with a South American filibuster of Honduras. This man—William Walker—was born at Tennessee in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer and journalist, and afterwards gold seeker in California whence he was invited to Nicaragua by a democratic chief named Castellon, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition that he brought with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause which Castellon, who held Leon, had engineered against the President. Walker accepted the invitation, and, soon after arriving at Leon with 68 men, he became the sole dictator of the place. He increased his forces and attacked Rivas, at which town he was repulsed. On October 13, 1855, he captured Geonada and established a rule of terror. Costa Rica declared war against him on February 28, 1856, and the other Central States followed suit, a sanguinary war ensuing and lasting until May 1857. After other adventures, including his capture and escape, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, on August 5, 1860, and took the fort on the 6th. Next day he proclaimed that he made war on the Government, not on the people, but he reckoned without Commander Salmon, whose ship, the "Icarus," was near at hand. Walker was summoned by the British Commander to surrender with his booty, but refused and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras Government, tried and shot on September 12, 1860. The Central American States presented Commander Salmon with a gold medal for the action he took regarding Walker. Commander Salmon was promoted to Captain on December 12, 1863, and afterwards commanded the "Defence," the "Valiant," and the "Swiftsure." He was given the C B on May 29, 1875, and appointed A D C to the Queen on December 12 following, which position he vacated on promotion to Flag rank on August 2, 1870. From March, 1882, to 1885 he was Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, and on July 1, 1885, was promoted to Vice-Admiral. In 1887 he was appointed a member of Royal Commission "to inquire into the system under which patterns of warlike stores are adopted and the stores obtained and passed into the Service," and on June 21 of the same year, on the occasion of Queen Victoria celebrating the 50th year of her reign, Vice-Admiral Salmon was created K. C. B. (additional member). Sir Nowell was appointed Commander-in-Chief, China, in December 1887, and relinquished the command on January 26, 1891, being promoted full Admiral on September 10th following. From June 22, 1894, to August 3, 1897, he was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and commanded the Fleet at the Grand Naval Review on June 26, 1897, held in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Soon afterwards the First Lord of the Admiralty expressed his appreciation of Sir Nowell's labours at the Review by saying that "While compliments are being paid to the display at Spithead we should not forget the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Sir Nowell Salmon and his Staff. The perfect moving of that 25 miles of ships reflected the greatest credit on all the Portsmouth officials, Sir Nowell was advanced to G.C.B. dated June 22, 1897, and appointed first and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on August 23 of the same year retaining the honour until January 7, 1899, six days later he was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet being placed on the retired list on February 25, 1905, on attaining the age limit.

UNIVERSITY FOR DACCA.

H. H. the Aga Khan's View Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Nawab Serajul Islam, a well-known Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, writes to the Press on the Aga Khan's opinion about the proposed Dacca University :—"With every possible respect for His Highness and his exalted position, I am unable to appreciate the appropriateness and force of the simile of competition between bird and fish, used by His Highness in connection with the two proposed Universities. Probably, in His Highness's view, the bird stands for Aligarh and the fish for Eastern Bengal. It may be considered as presumption on my part to take exception to anything that falls from such a high authority as His Highness the Aga Khan, but as a Mahomedan of Eastern Bengal, I feel, it my duty to raise my voice. As to how far the use of such a simile is complementary to Eastern Bengal Mahomedans and is calculated to promote good feeling and harmonious relations between the Musalmans of the different provinces, I leave it to His Highness to think over."

MESSAGE FROM MADRAS MOSLEMS.

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

At a meeting of the Council of the Madras Presidency Moslem League the following resolution was passed: —

The League heartily sympathises with the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal on the undoing of the Partition and trusts that neither the Government of India nor the Government of the new presidency will allow their interests to suffer on account of the change. While believing that much has yet to be done by the two Governments in this direction, the Madras Presidency Moslem League welcomes the creation of a University at Dacca and the appointment of a Special Educational Officer as an earnest of the Government of India's solicitude for the advancement of education in Eastern Bengal.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

Commercial Representative Asked for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 15.

Sometime ago the Punjab Chamber of Commerce suggested to the local Government that at the next election for the Imperial Legislative Council the commercial interests of Upper India should be given an additional member. The Punjab Government recommended the suggestion to the Government of India emphasising the importance of the commercial interests of Upper India. The Government of India has now replied expressing their inability to accede to the Chamber's request, but giving hopes to nominate, when feasible, suitable persons from the commercial community of Northern India when measures of particular interest are under consideration.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

Annual Gathering Held at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 15.

The annual Highland Brigade gathering here resulted in the Seaforths winning the Championship of the Brigade. The Gordons came next and were followed by the Camerons, the Black Watch and the Highland Light Infantry.

General Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, presented the Championship Cup. Mrs. Wilson distributed the prizes. The gathering concluded with a Highland tattoo.

NEW CITY OF CHURATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 15.

The Punjab Government is taking steps to establish the new city of Churatta in place of the overflooded Dera Ghazi Khan. The Municipality of the old city is to be wound up and converted into a notified area. Until Churatta becomes the District headquarters the treasury is to be transferred to Churatta and the district offices to move gradually, the jail at Dera Ghazi Khan to be demolished and the sub-jail built at Churatta, houses of civil officers at Dera Ghazi Khan including that of the Deputy Commissioner to be demolished and the building of new houses of Churatta to be left to private enterprize, civil officers occupying rest houses. Meanwhile Rajanpur will be constituted into a fully staffed sub-division with an Assistant Commissioner as Sub-Divisional Officer.

VICEROY'S TOUR TO BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 15.

It is now definitely known that Lady Hardinge will also visit Benares with His Excellency the Viceroy. Her Excellency will pay a visit to the Ishawari Memorial Hospital, the Central Hindu College, the Girls' School and the Victoria Hospital. In addition to the programme of the Viceroy's visit already published, His Excellency will attend Church Service on Sunday at 10 a.m., visit Sarnath in the afternoon and leave for Lucknow at 11 p. m.

A MADRAS INSOLVENCY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the case of cheating, etc., against Dewan Bahadur M. Venkatasawmy Naidu and his two sons was called. Mr. James Short for the accused applied for an adjournment. He said that the Insolvency Commissioner had passed a peremptory order that the accused should file their schedule by next Monday, the accused were now busy with that and all the books of the firm had also been filed in the Insolvency Court. The Prosecution not objecting, the case was adjourned to 2nd March.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Accused Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

To-day the Chief Justice, Messrs. Justices Ayling and Sankaran Nair delivered judgment in the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly conspiracy case in which (1) Nilakanta alias Bramachari, (2) Sankarakrishna Iyer, (3) Madathukadai Chidambaram Pillay, (4) Muthukumaraswami Pillay, (5) Subbaya Pillay, (6) Jagannatha Iyengar, (7) Harihara Iyer, (8) Bapu Pillay alias Ramaswami Pillay, (9) V. Desikachari, (10) Vombu Iyer alias Mahadeva Iyer, (11) Savadi Arunachalam Pillay, (12) Alagappa Pillay, (13) Vande Mataram Subramania Iyer, (14) Picumani Iyer alias Venkatachalam Iyer were charged on the following charges, by Mr. A. M. G. C. Tampoe, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Tinnevelly.

THE DIFFERENT COUNTS.

"1st count:—That you between the first day of January 1911, and the 17th day of June 1911, at Tenkasi, Tuticorin, Shencottah, Ponalur, Ottapidaram and elsewhere conspired to wage war against His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and to attempt to wage war against His Majesty the King-Emperor, and further conspired to deprive His Majesty the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India, and further conspired to overawe by means of criminal force the Government of India and the Government of Madras, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 121 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras aforsaid.

"2nd count; You stand further charged that you at the same time and the same places abetted the murder of Mr. Robert William D'Estcourt Ashe, late Collector of the District of Tinnevelly, by one Vanchi Iyer on the 17th day of June, 1911, by engaging in a conspiracy, one of the objects of which was the murder of all Europeans, and that you have thereby committed offences punishable under Section 302, 109 and 101 of the Indian Penal Code within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras aforesaid.

"3rd Count: You, the said Sankarakrishna Iyer, the second accused herein stand further charged that you on the 17th day of June 1911, at the Maniyachi Railway Station abetted the murder of the said Mr. Ashe, late Collector of the District of Tinnevelly, by one Vanchi Iyer by conspiring with the said Vanchi Iyer to cause the death of the said Ashe, and were present when the said Vanchi Iyer caused the death of the said Mr. Ashe and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras aforesaid."

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice and Justice Ayling delivered a joint judgment which was read by the former. They first dealt with the charges and then with the question of admissibility of the evidence of the accomplice, the extent to which it might be acted upon and whether it required corroboration in the present case. Their Lordships held that the approver Arumugam was not an accused person, and it was not sought to use the statement against him, and their Lordships also held evidence of the statement made by the approver to Inspector Veraraghava Iyer was admissible. Their Lordships then dwelt with the earlier statement made by the first accused Nilakantan and held that there was no reason to believe that this statement, was made under pressure and held it was admissible as against person who made it. It was difficult to believe the suggestion that the story given by approver, Arumugam was invented either by the approver himself or the police. Besides, the statement given by approver to Inspector Veraraghava Iver was not what the police wanted since they began investigating the murder of Mr. Ashe and knew nothing about the existence of conspiracy, whereas Arumugam's statement had reference that a secret society was in no way connected with the murder of Mr. Ashe except for the fact that Vanchi Iyer, the assassin, was said to be a member of the conspiracy. Indeed, the statement had no bearing whatever on the murder of Mr. Ashe till the statement was subsequently made by Somasundram that he, the absconding accused, Madasawmy and Vanchi, had decided upon Mr. Ashe being murdered at Madasawmy's house at Ottapidaram. It was difficult to believe any police, however, unscrupulous could have invented Armugam's story and it was obviously impossible to hold that the statement was made to fit in with prosecution case and it seemed to their Lordship that if Arumugam contemplated this plan of making this statement before the advent of police it was hardly likely he would have retained all in criminating literature found in his house. In view of the circumstances under which the statement was made their Lordships saw no reason to accept the theory that approver Arumugam had been tutored by the police. The impression left in their Lordships' mind as to the way in which the two approvers Armugam and Somasundram gave their evidence was favourable. They had been subjected to vigorous and searching cross-examination by several counsel who appeared for the accused and in circumstances of the case and in view of the lapse of time between their examination and the occurences of which they had spoken it would be extraordinary if there was not certain amount of discrepancy, but on the whole the long and searching cross-examination did not succeed in breaking down their evidence. Much of the cross-examination had been directed to the dates of various meetings and confusion with regard to dates was in no way unnatural. Moreover discrepancies consisted in omission of certain details by one witness and not referred to by other in matter of assumed names and so on. Letters seized in the house of Vanchi Iyer, the assassin, afforded strong corroborative evidence of the conspiracy.

Making a few general remarks on the nature of defence set up and the evidence adduced to rebut the prosecution their Lordships pointed out the fourteen accused were all separately defended. First accused Nilakantan admitted having met Vanchi Iyer, visited third accused Chidambaram Pillay at his house and having gone to Tuticorin. Second accused admited having for a little time between the [middle of June 1912 associated with Vanchi Iyer and Dharmarajah Iyer and the approver Ramasawmy, and with 6th, 7th and 8th accused deny this, and 7th accused admits having met 1st accused only once. All of them represented they were loyal subjects. The evidence for the defence was intended to prove the various *alibi* set up by accused. There were in all nineteen different *alibi*. Their Lordships were unable to

accept the evidence of *alibi* set up by first accused.

Proceeding to consider the case against each accused individually their Lordships held the earlier statement of the 1st accused was freely and voluntarily made and there was no reason why due weight should not be given to it as against the person who made it The 1st accused in this statement admitted having convened meetings, taken blood-oaths as described by approver Armugam and there was no reason to doubt the evidence of the approver as to what real object the these meetings were. On the evidence their Lordships had no hesitation in finding 1st accused guilty on the first charge viz., of conspiring to wage war against the King, and to deprive His Majesty of the sovereignty of British India.

Passing on to the case of 2nd accused Sankarakrishna Iyer their Lordships observed that the defence set up by this accused was a remarkable denial of every one of the incidents he was said to have been connected with. He denied having met either of the three approvers and admitted having met Vanchi Iyer, the assassin, on only one single occasion during his visit to the West Coast in search of employment. He alleged that owing to a letter of his found in the assassin's house the police inspected him and tutored all prosecution witnesses who were absolute strangers to him to give evidence against him. Taking this letter in connection with other evidence it afforded some corroboration of the evidence of the approvers. Their Lordships did not take into consideration the *alibi* set up by this accused. Two of the witnesses were near relations of 2nd accused who would naturally come forward to save this young man. Their Lordships therefore considered the guilt of 2nd accused established.

Dealing with the case of other accused their Lordships found the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth accused were guilty on the first count.

As regards the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth accused their Lordships held that either there was no evidence against them or that there was nothing more than a mere suspicion that they were connected with the conspiracy. Under the circumstances they were not convicted.

As regards fourteenth accused their Lordships after a lengthy discussion against him held his case was similar to that of sixth accused and convicted him.

As regards the second charge, namely the abetment of the murder of Mr. Ashe in pursuance of the objects of this conspiracy their Lordships after setting out the evidence that had been adduced to show that the murder of Mr. Ashe was a direct outcome of this conspiracy, and arguments of the Crown and defence on this point said it might be that the murder of Mr. Ashe was a direct result of pernicious influence on the mind of Vanchi Iyer caused by teaching of conspiracy, but it was not direct result of conspiracy. They must be satisfied that members of the conspiracy had been proved to be in existence at the time of the murder of Mr. Ashe, that they conspired to murder Mr. Ashe, and that Mr. Ashe was murdered in pursuance of this conspiracy. They were unable to take that view on the evidence and accordingly all the accused were acquitted on that count.

Consequently as regards the first count their Lordships acquitted the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth accused, but convicted accused No. 1 to 8 inclusive and fourteenth accused.

JUSTICE SANKARAN NAIR'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair then delivered his judgment, which he finished reading at 5 p. m. dealing first with the law regarding the admissibility of an accomplice's evidence, the extent of corroboration which such evidence required etc. in which for the most part he differed with the view taken by his colleagues.

Referring to the facts of the case his Lordships found on the evidence that the approver Armugam Pillay was associated with the teachings of Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva in Tinnevelly which teachings according to the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, upheld on appeal in this Court, aimed at the attainment of Swaraj and Swaraj involved the driving out of the English. Holding this view the accomplices, Aramugam and Somasundram, thought the English ought to be shot. They also entertained same views about Mr. Ashe who, they said, was responsible for the ruining of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co., and for the conviction of Chidambaram Pillai and Subramaniam, Siva. The society referred to in this case was, according to these, started because the assassination of individuals had proved a failure in the Bengal and Bombay, and resulted only in conviction of assassins Assassination of individuals like Mr. Ashe was not within the scope of the conspiracy in the present case which had for its object rebellion against the wh le of the English in this country and the evidence therefore was against the case for the prosecution. It was clear from the evidence of approver Somasundrum that when they heard of the murder of Mr. Ashe he and Armugam and certain others discussed the matter and thought that Mr. Ashe was rightly killed because he ruined the Swadeshi Company. His Lordship then referred to the teaching which emanated from Pondicherry and to the inflammatory pamphlets which had been seized in connection with this case. He was not prepared to hold that anyone of the accused was responsible for the opinions expressed in these papers, but their seizure only showed how widely they had been distributed. It was impossible to say whether the editors of newspapers in Pondicherry were responsible for the opinions expressed. His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the evidence with regard to first accused's visits to Tenkasi and Tuticorin.

The sentences passed were as follows :—First accused seven years ; second accused four years ; seventh three years ; Chidambaram Pillay two ; rest one year each.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance under existing conditions of the scheme for the employment of civilian dentists with the Army in India for a further period of two years, and the re-engagement of the civilian dentists appointed in England and in India. In future these dentists will be eligible for 30 days' privilege leave annually after eleven months' service or 60 days after twenty-two months' service.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal to send in future during the summer months, three lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, for India, from the Lahore Cantonment to Dagshai instead of to Dalhousie, as is at present done.

The following transfers have been made in the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps :—Capt. J. B. Hanafin, from the 2nd Rawalpindi Division to the 1st Peshawar Division; Capt. C. D. Caddel, from the 3rd Lahore Division to the 4th Quetta Division ; Capt. V. C. Honeybourne, from the 5th Mhow Division to Aden ; Capt. T. S. Eves, from the 7th Meerut Division to the 8th Lucknow Division ; and Capt. D. Coutts, from the 8th Lucknow Division to the 7th Meerut Division.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. A study in National Psychology. By A. Maurice Low (Fisher Unwin)—If it is hard to decide why individual minds have certain tendencies, how much harder it is to account for the psychology of a nation, as Mr. Maurice Low tries to do in his new volume on "The American People." To Mr. Low, an English journalist living in the United States and supplying English readers with a vivid running commentary upon American affairs, there have fallen full opportunities for the study of the nation which has grown up in 250 years and made its country rank among the richest and most powerful in the world. He has the seeing eye and the wit to turn his observations to good account. His book is stimulating, suggestive, provocative. But does he explain the American people? Could anyone explain them? My answer is, "No." One fact Mr. Low notices: The contempt of the American for laws. There are too many of them, and each estate has its own. In one part of the country the sale of drink is illegal, in another the hanging of murderers ; in a third prize-fighting, allowed nowhere else, comes well within the law. Utah permits polygamy ; Nevada grants easy divorce. One could stretch the list very far. The United States have indeed, "made an idol of individualism." It is the feeling that "I am I, as good as you and a bit better," which accounts for the brusque discourtesy of many Americans. Mr. Low attributes this to the early conditions of the country, which did not favour the growth of the pleasant social virtues, and also to the inflow of immigrants, who were ordered about roughly and shouted at because they knew very little English. But, if this were final, Canada ought to suffer from the same lack of politeness, which happily she does not. The cause is rather to be found in the curious delusion that men can be made equal by saying they are so. Such a belief always makes a certain type of man "uppish" and offensive ; he cannot be decently polite to those who are really his equals. To his superiors he is either grovelling or rude : to his inferiors brutal. Mr. Low thinks highly of woman's influence. If women had had more influence in America they would have made the nation more courteous. Mr. Low has a very illuminating chapter on this point. He is a shade fantastic when he says that men and women are more equal in Britain and in France than they are in the United States, for the reason that Britain and France have had women rulers, both on the throne and behind it. But he is beyond all question right about the fact of the American women's less dignified position. So long as she is treated, on the one hand, with exaggerated respect as a being superior to man, and on the other hand "guarded and petted and pampered so that she may lose none of her moral beauty by coming in contact with the wickedness of a coarse and ugly world," so long will she fail to mould the American character as she should.

A VERY LITTLE PERSON, by Mary Heaton Vorse. (Constable.)—A very good book for young mothers and fathers and for every body else who loves babies, a simple story of a very up-to-date young couple and their first-born, the little Louise, written in a strain of tender sympathy and delightful humour, and exhibiting a whole series of psychological studies remarkable in their insight and minuteness, chief among them that of baby Louise herself, who is a most fascinating and convincing little person. An original and absolutely charming little book.

FORGED IN STRONG FIRES by John Ironside (Methuen)—The novel is divided between South Africa and the Mother Country. It concerns the adventures of the Granvilles, a family of English settlers at the time of the Boer War. Mr. Granville, realising the gravity of the situation, which culminated in President Kruger's ultimatum, resolves to send his wife and family to England, concealing from them as long as possible the reason for his sudden determination. He and the eldest daughter Joyce decide to remain behind to look after the farm, and if the trouble comes "to see it out." As a burgher he was called to take up arms on behalf of the Boers and on refusing was shot at once. What happened to his daughter Joyce, left alone, deserted by all the black servants saving only her faithful dumb maid Lalele, must be left to the reader of the book, which is well worth reading. The author has a distinct gift for characterisation, and in Joyce he has created a very fine character indeed; mystical, as most ardent communicants with nature are, but womanly in the most gentle and gracious ways. Mrs. Granville and Mamie are drawn with a sure touch, and one tingles sympathetically at the latter's encounter with Mrs. Haddon, a district visitor, who seems quite incapable of understanding the feelings of Colonial folk in the homeland. The story of the Grasvilles' early weeks in England is only too true and the neighbourliness of a Scotswoman, Mrs. Jameson, is in striking contrast to the frigid attitude of their fellow-countrymen.

THE SHADOW OF POWER BY PAUL BERTRAM (Lane)—Entrancing, with its passages of pure passion and of grimerror, is the memoir of Don Jaime de Jorquera, Governor of Geertruydenberg in 1572. We may if we like, accept Mr. Bertrama's statement that the diary is real and that the MS. was found by him romantically in an old house in Antwerp. That does not make the tale any more convincing than his own skilful "editing" has done. It is pure romance of the best kind. We do not remember to have read so fine a tale of the Inquisition in the Netherland. The two heroines for whom Don Jaime strives and suffers are cast in the heroic mould. And the subsidiary characters are all intensely vital. Don Jaime writes with the lofty irony of a Spaniard ; we feel the weight of his high position that called sometimes for cruelty, yet we love him for his brave humanity. The torture-chamber scenes are beyond praise, terrible but never revolting.

NEW BOOKS.—Although both biography and autobiography are strongly represented in the spring lists, the supremacy of fiction is more pronounced than ever. One house alone—that of Messrs. Stanley Paul—has at least forty new novels passing through the press and three other firms announce nearly twice that number between them, including full-length stories by not a few of the writers who helped to fill the autumn market. Mr. Arnold Bennett has a new volume appearing with Messrs. Methuen—not a long novel however, but a fresh series of short stories embraced under the title "The Matador of the Five Towns." A whole group of popular lady novelists has been gathered into Messrs. Methuen's new list, including the Baroness Orczy, Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes, Marjorie Bowen, Mme. Albanesi, and "Frank Danby," the last of whom, having issued her sumptuous "Story of Emma, Lady Hamilton," has again relapsed into novel-writing. Her new book, entitled "Joseph in Jeopardy," is described as a study of a young Englishman, "married to a woman for whom he can neither analyse, nor realise, the nature or strength of his feelings exposed to temptation in so subtle and intellectual a form that he has scarcely time to grind on the shining armour of loyalty, before he is reeling under the necessity of an assault of which he had no provision. It is a little reassuring to learn further that the story—told "with a certain ancient simplicity"—teaches the lesson that virtue can triumph over vice however beautifully clothed.

"The Baron D'Embas," Mr. Stanley Paul assures us, is a pseudonym thinly veilling the identity of a life-long and intimate friend of Napoleon III Lovers of a puzzle may work the riddle out for themselves; meanwhile the "Intimate Memoirs" of the Baron, which are shortly to see the light in English, promise gossipy and vivacious entertainment. The Baron, it seems, first met Louis Napoleon as a boy at Arenaberg where he and his mother, Queen Hortense, were living in exile. He was much impressed by the young man's personality, and began at once to keep a voluminous diary, recording in detail the incidents of his friendship with Louis, their conversations, and reflections. He follows his hero through boyhood to his years of adventure in Italy, of exile in London, as President of the Republic in 1848, and finally as Emperor, to the fatal onset of Sedan and the melancholy death at Chiselhurst. The complete record, which the Baron prepared for the Press shortly before his death, is said to abound interest, and also to contain revelations of no small historical significance.

Mr. Eveleigh Nash has made a speciality of striking and sensational "Memoirs," and his very full spring list contains several appetising items in this class of literature. Among the most important of these volumes will be the Baroness Von Hedemann's recollections of her friendship with Prince Hohenlohe, which is to be ready during the month of February. The Baroness was for nearly forty years a close friend of the great Imperial Chancellor, and it was his invariable custom to consult her upon matters of the highest political import. Her frank account, therefore, of their long and confidential intercourse is sure to let in light upon various obscure problems in the diplomatic history of the last half century. Another cheerful volume in Mr. Nash's February list will be a narrative record of the faded glories of Tunbridge Wells, from the pen of that indefatigable student of eighteen the century life, Mr. Lewis Melville. This will be a companion volume to the same author's "Bath Under Beau Nash," and it seems that a whole century has passed since the fashionable records of the Pantiles were last offered to the libraries. Mr. Melville has been fortunate in securing the help of Mr. Alexander M. Broadley, whose collection of eighteenth-century prints is probably without rival. Mr. Broadley has supplied profuse material for illustration, and the book will be a rich repository of literary and pictorial comment.

Messrs. Methuen announce an amusing romantic story of adventures upon an island, wherein we see a strong-minded, resourceful woman who might perhaps be described as the "Admirable Crichton" of her sex, controlling and succeeding amid scenes of very fresh comedy.

The new novel by Miss Isabel Clarke entitled PRISONERS' YEARS which Messrs. Methuen will publish has an additional interest beyond its dramatic power in that the scene is laid partly in Italy and partly in Algiers, in times of peace.

THE PRINCIPAL Girl, a new novel by Mr. J. C. Snaith, is a comedy of very modern life, and will please all readers of ARAMINTA by the same author. It tells in Mr. Snaith's liveliest fashion how a young aristocrat was enslaved by a Principal Girl, and how after an unsmooth course, the romance ended in complete happiness for all parties Grosvenor Square included.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar Kt., Judge of the High Court, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 13th March with permission to prefix it to the summer vacation of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate General, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave for six months with effect from the 20th April or subsequent date.

Captain H. E. Stanger-Leathers, I. M. S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in addition to his own duties from the date of departure of Captain J. L. Lunham, I. M. S., pending relief by Captain H. S. Hutchinson, I.M.S.

Major W. O'S. Murphy, I. M. S., was granted privilege leave from 15th to 22nd December inclusive, during which period Captain H. S. Hutchinson, I.M.S., held charge of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Sind Registration District.

Mr. H. G. Lang, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months of special leave.

Mr. E. Priestley to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. F. O'Brien to act as Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

Mr. G. S. Wilson to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. F. C. Griffith, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, on return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, from date of departure of Mr. Wilson pending the arrival of Mr. Boyd.

An exchange of appointments is permitted between Messrs. L. M. Bose and J. M. Ray, Executive Engineers, Bombay and the Central Provinces, respectively.

Mr. O. A. Harker to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins, proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Collet, I.C.S., was allowed privilege leave for twelve days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for five months and nineteen days with effect from 18th December.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara above-ghat districts, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from 1st March or subsequent date.

Mr. J. R. Toole to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara above-ghat districts, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. A. Ingle or pending further orders.

The Reverend H. V. Hodge, Supernumerary Chaplain at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, to be Assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, for duty at Ghorpuri.

The Reverend J. A. Wilson, Assistant Chaplain at St. Mary's, Poona, for duty at Ghorpuri, on relief, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, on relief, to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar cum Satara.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. S. J. Sarjant, pending further orders.

Mr. L. C. Coates, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. J. B. Samson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. S. Holland to act as Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr. H. O. Moore, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Tanner to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. A. S. Holland, as a temporary measure.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Quarter Master and Honorary Lieutenant George Cowling Platel to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D., Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted leave of absence out of India on private affairs from 18th February to 20th June both days inclusive.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Governor with effect from the afternoon of the 11th February. Captain H. F. Charlton, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

We have received an advance copy of the programme arranged by the Exhibition Committee for their great Carnival on the last night, Saturday 17th, and it is certainly of a novel and entertaining character and of a kind probably never before seen in Bombay. The idea of the main part of the programme, namely, a day in the country at a Merrie England" may and probably will show the life of the English villager from a more romantic and interesting point of view than that in which he is usually depicted, but the introduction of the men actually at work in the fields, the arrival of the squire's party etc, will give, if well carried out, an excellent opportunity for producing old English songs and dance and should prove in every sense a great success. We must not give the show away beforehand, but when the attractions of a carnival of dancers is fancy dress is added—and some of the costumes are sure to be excellent—the performance will no doubt be very fully appreciated by the public. As the whole day is devoted to a large extent to a benefit for Dr. Masina's Hospital, special prices are being charged, but as these range down to Re. 1 in the Stadium, few will object. A very large crowd is expected as Saturday is the last day of the Exhibition, and those who wish to dine in the Exhibition or reserve their seats in the Stadium should make early application at the Exhibition Office.

Several handsome prizes, we see, are offered for the best and most effective dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen, and we are asked to say that those in fancy dress competing will be admitted free of charge at the Competitor's Gate, on Esplanade Road and will have special seats allotted to them in the Stadium.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 15.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 14th that survey work from Shimong hill has been completed. The weather is fine.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Trial of the Accused Ends Abruptly.

At the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Charles William King, Annie King and Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Chief of Hoti Mardan, stand charged with the abduction of two European girls, named Elsie Swannell and Daisy Coutts, and abetment thereof.

The Court-room was again crowded yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, defended the first two accused; the third accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

Miss Elsie Swannell, further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said that Mrs. Palmer lived in the Foundling Home at one time and that she and the witness were friends. Mrs. Palmer, before she was married, lived with her brother at Parel. Witness did not live with her at any time. Witness went to Poona with Cilento, to attend the races. Witness never resided in Poona for a month. Witness once broke the journey at Poona for a day on her way to Belgaum. Mrs. Crawford was her grandmother and lived at Belgaum. Witness did not know that Cilento was a racehorse trainer. Witness never accompanied him in the morning. He was convicted of importing cocaine and sent to jail in July 1910 for two months. Witness never heard anything of him while she was at Hoti. She never mentioned his name to King. She never mentioned Rosy Diga's name or the Louis Buildings to King.

Witness was shown a letter to Miss Coutts from King. She said she had seen the letter before at the Home. When she returned to Bombay, she was asked by Mrs. Palmer about the letters Mrs. Palmer and friend wrote to her and about Rosy; but witness knew nothing about these things. She could not account for the statements of King in the letter shown to her. She did not suggest that Mrs. Palmer or Rosy Diga mentioned all these statements in a letter to King. Witness had a brother, but she did not know where he was at present. He used to be in Lonauli in the service of the railway. She never saw him in Bombay. She did not remember when she last heard of him She last saw him at Lonauli in August 1910. Since then she had not heard of him nor had she written to him. She and her brother did not quarrel about Cilento. Her brother never came down to Bombay on account of that. She did not often get photographed. She was photographed twice before her photograph was taken for the Hoti Chief. The first time she was photographed was about two years ago; on another occasion she was photographed with the staff of the company with whom he was working. She was photographed again last month. This times she gave two or three sittings, on two different occasions, to the same photographer. This was on the 6th January. She did not order a large number of copies. She paid nothing for the photos. She got three copies. The man who photographed her said he would let her have a copy in each position if she would sit to him. He took the photos for collection. He knew her as coming from King and Company's shop. The two enlargements and two photos shown to her were in her likeness. The dresses worn at the time were not expensive.

OBJECTION TO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Advocate-General objected to this evidence saying it was wholly and absolutely irrelevant.

His Lordship said he did not wish to interrupt learned Counsel in his cross-examination.

The Advocate-General said the questions were put to insult and annoy the witness.

His Lordship said it was essential in a case like this to allow Mr. Wadia to put these questions and he would not interfere with Mr. Wadia's discretion.

Mr. Wadia requested the Court to ask the Advocate-General to withdraw his remarks. He said he had had definite instructions to put the questions which, had he gone into the matter recklessly, might have resulted in a revelation.

His Lordship said he had no doubt that the charge against Mr. Wadia was unjust.

Witness, continuing, said the dresses were not newly made. She did not know a person called Bob Alton. Mrs. King never told her that the Chief had asked the female accused to bring an elderly woman and a young girl. She never heard Mrs. King tell Mrs. Parslow that she would not take Miss Coutts away. Witness did not see Mrs. King conversing with Mrs. Parslow. On the journey to Hoti. Mrs. King travelled in another compartment. She remembered the exact words of the telegram from King to the Sister Superior. They were : "Has Mrs. King left with Miss Elsie and Miss Dolly." What she had said about it the day before was not correct. She did not know who Miss Dolly was. It was arranged, from the very beginning, that Mrs. Schultz was to go. While at Hoti, she never went out in the daytime. She saw that one part of the door of the museum was made of perforated zinc sheets. She did not know if her house at Rawalpindi was situated next to a police station. At Rawalpindi Miss Coutts hired a sewing machine and witness bought two articles of clothing. Miss Coutts also bought some clothes.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General witness said that before she was photographed, it was decided that some one should go to Hoti in place of Mrs. Schultz. So far as she could judge, on the occasion of the Chief's first visit to her, she could say that the Chief's hand was near her body not by accident but intentionally. The entrance to the garden was through a kind of bower covered with vines. It was something like an arch covered with creepers. With regard to the behaviour of the Khan she would say that his conduct might have been misunderstood. King's eldest child was about eight years old. She entered the employment of Darashaw King on the 20th November. She had no reason to tell any details to him except that she had to go to give evidence in connection with the case.

To the Court : The letters read in Court were the only letters she had written. When the Police Superintendent came, he showed warrants to empower him to search them. She did not know if they were Bombay warrants. After the Police Superintendent had told them there was no Rani, they expressed their willingness to come back to Bombay. Had they seen the Rani, they would have stayed where they were. The policemen on their journey did not travel in the same compartment. She knew that the police were in charge of them from the fact that they met them at the stations, where they changed trains.

The Judge (to the Advocate-General)—I want to find out how the case started. On whose complaint ?

The Advocate-General : There was a warrant from the District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.

In answer to the Court, the learned counsel said that at that time no complaint had been made in Bombay. The Lady Superior communicated to the Police in Bombay who communicated with the Rawalpindi police, who had a search warrant issued.

The Judge. The Bombay Police proceeded on what ?

The Advocate-General—Here is a telegram from the Bombay police to the Rawalpindi police.

The telegram was handed up to His Lordship, who said it was a perfectly proper telegram, which stated "If willing, send them to Bombay." His Lordship asked under what power, the girls were taken into custody. The police superintendent had obtained their consent to return on a false statement.

Mr. Inverarity said that the police were stationed at the hotel according to the Police Superintendent there, to prevent them from running away.

The Judge—I want to know on whose initiative the case was started ? The girls were perfectly content at Rawalpindi. They were, however, disturbed by the police.

In answer to the Court, the Advocate-General said that the Bombay police were not then anxious to prosecute.

The Judge—This man, on this procedure, was put in jail; he was then bailed out and came to Bombay. When he came here, there was no case against him. What did the Khan surrender to ?

The Advocate-General—The Khan surrendered to the magistrate.

The Judge—For what ? There was no complaint against him.

To further questions, the Advocate-General said the Khan was never charged before he came to Court and surrendered. The Khan's name was not mentioned in the charge sheet with that of the Khan A separate charge-sheet was handed in on the 9th January.

The Judge—And his bail was opposed without any charge being made against him ?

The Advocate-General—Yes. It was understood between his council and the police that, if the Khan did not surrender, he would be arrested.

UNSATISFACTORY POSITION.

His Lordship remarked that without sworn information, the man had been arrested.

The Advocate-General—The police never arrest people on sworn information, and this was a cognizable offence.

The Judge—Yes, he was arrested by the police there, who took no cognizance there. No cognizance was taken here until after he had arrived in Bombay. The girls were sent down here when they were not willing to come, and they only came when a false statement had been made to them by the police superintendent. The girls were there and they made no complaint. When they came here they made certain statements and the accused were arrested. Is that a correct statement of fact ?

The Advocate-General—Yes.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Advocate-General, you will then agree with me that this is a very unsatisfactory position.

The Advocate-General—I hope, your Lordship will not blame me for that. I am doing my duty here, and you may blame me if I go beyond it.

A little later, on the application of the Advocate-General, his Lordship, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes and the Advocate-General retired to the Judges' library to consider certain important questions relating to this trial.

On their return after about twenty minutes, the Advocate-General held a consultation with the Public Prosecutor and the Police and then stated to the Court that he had considered the matter very carefully and had come to the conclusion that as Advocate-General he should withdraw the case against all the accused under section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Inverarity asked the Court to direct that the discharge should amount to an acquittal.

His Lordship took a note of this.

STATEMENT FOR THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Inverarity, then, having obtained permission of the Court to make a short statement on behalf of his client, said that King entered the service of the Khan in July last with most excellent certificates, two of which were respectively from the Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener and the Private Secretary to Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that stating he had been chauffeur to both and that he had done his duty very satisfactorily. Now, the Pathans considered it an insult if the female members of their families were spoken about If the police should ask a Mahomedan in Upper India if he had a wife, the man would resent it most bitterly and would then say no. The Khan had a wife, three unmarried daughters, a daughter in law and a grand-child. He was asked by his son, who held a magisterial commission, to get English governesses to teach the ladies in order to instruct them in the ways of entering society and to educate his child. The Khan, therefore, told King to write and to try to engage governesses in Bombay. He wrote to three most unlikely sources if he was asking for mistresses namely, Oliver and Company, Mrs. Hunt, Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and to the Lady Superior of the Foundling Home. Now, Mrs. Rogers was the only lady, who answered to the advertisement of Oliver and Company. She was a lady with three children and a husband, living in Bombay. Letters were written to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, but the arrangement fell through because the Khan would not pay the Rs. 300 in advance, which were asked for by Mrs Rogers. The Khan then asked Mr. King to go down to Bombay and promised her Rs. 200 as remuneration for the same. Now if she was going for mistresses, she went to the last place in the world she should have gone to. She went to the Lady Superior of the Foundling Home and applied for two governesses, one an elderly woman and one a young girl and the cross-examination of Miss Swannell showed what she asked for. He would have asked the jury, had the case gone on, to see the ladies that were to go. Mrs. King had, besides never seen Miss Coutts before she saw her at the Victoria Terminus. When they arrived at Mardan station, the Chief objected to Miss Coutts because he was not an elderly lady. It was then found that the girls were actually unqualified and Counsel was surprised that the Lady Superior sent them up. On the Chief being desirous to send them away at once, Mr. King said to him that if they were sent at once, he (the Chief) would get no one else to come there. He therefore suggested that they should be kept there for a month and sent after that month had expired. To this the Khan agreed.

VISIT TO RAWALPINDI.

The visit to Rawalpindi, Counsel went on to say, was the girls' own desire, on their coming to know that Mrs. King was going there for medical treatment. The garden in which the women were situated was the Khan's private property but it was a public place of resort. Counsel had had several respectable Hindu Shettias brought down to Bombay, and they would have deposed that they had seen the Khan with these girls in the garden. The Khan denied that he ever took liberties with the girls. What Counsel suggested was that following instructions from the Lady Superior, as appeared from her letter mentioning the story of the girl running out of the bath-room, the girls were on the outlook for an attempt on their modesty and they, therefore mistook an innocent action. The house, in which the girls were accommodated, was in the middle of the bazaar, and counsel had a missionary in Court—who had once lived there—who could have stated that that was the last place in Hoti in which improper conduct would be likely. The Chief's son, had he been in the box would have resented any questions about the female members of his family, but the missionary's wife, who was brought down as a witness, would have given all the necessary information to the Court.

Then Counsel had a vast quantity of medical evidence, including the evidence of Colonel Collie, Major Gordon-Tucker and Major Novis, to show that the Khan had been decrepit for years. Counsel would have also asked the jury to examine the Chief's hand, which was in a fixed condition. He had tried personally to bend it and had failed. No complaint was ever made against his client and he was put in jail, there without a warrant. That was shortly the case that he had wished to prove. The Chief was now in a dying condition and counsel was surprised that he was still living.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in passing his orders, said :

In this case, I was prepared, long though the trial threatened to be, to hear the evidence up to the end and leave the case entirely to the jury for disposal. I have studiously refrained from expressing any opinion during the three days that this case has been going on. This morning's discussion has led to this being found, that so far as the Bombay Police were concerned, they have throughout these proceedings acted in a perfectly proper and constitutional manner; and when the Khan was sent down to the Upper India police to appear here, they took cognizance of the affair and placed the evidence before the magistrate.

It seems to me that the third accused has been subjected to a great many indignities and the procedure followed there seems to me to be unable to be understood. The two young ladies, Miss Swannell and Miss Coutts, were for eleven days at Rawalpindi ; they made no complaint whatever to the police or to anybody. Even assuming that the third accused tried to take liberties with them, those were liberties they did not seem to resent in any way, except by saying that they were not that sort of people. While they were there, the police took no action whatever, no complaint was made to them ; they, on some information received by them from Bombay, probably of an alarming nature, without any justification whatever seem to have issued a search warrant allowing them to take possession of the girls and send them to Bombay. Miss Swannell's evidence is clear that if the Superintendent of Police who executed the warrant had not made a statement which has been is proved and is admitted to be incorrect, these girls would have never desired to go back to Bombay. They were perfectly at peace and content in living at Rawalpindi. Then the police took possession of them, kept them in their custody and then sent them down to Bombay in police custody.

I have heard, with patience, Miss. Swannell's evidence for the last three days ; and accepting every statement she had made to be true, the only impression that can be produced on one's mind is that there were certain acts of the third accused, which she apprehended to be the acts of familiarity, but they were acts of a most trifling nature. It must be remembered that the third accused, when the two girl were at Hoti could have taken advantage of them, but beyond being a few minutes with them, he did not interfere with their liberty, and the next time, when they met in the public garden which was, as admitted by Miss Swannel, surrounded by an open not work, the Khan could have done any thing improper had he had any desire to do so either in the garden or in the museum house.

Under these circumstances, I can only say that the course adopted by the Advocate-General is an exceedingly proper one, and is in keeping with the usual fairness with which he has always conducted Crown cases. I direct that all the secused be discharged, and that the discharge may amount to an acquittal.

I have no hesitation in saying that the third accused, as well as the humbler two, will leave this Court without a stain on their character. Nothing that has transpired in this case during the last three days has justified the smallest reflection being cast on the good character of the two young ladies.

The accused were then acquitted and discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

AN ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Wagha Punja, a hack victoria driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving and with escaping from legal custody. The charge against the accused was that last week as a Hindu named Ramchandra was running to catch a tram car, which was proceeding along Hornby Road, the accused's victoria came up and knocked him down. Ramchandra was taken to hospital, where he died. The accused drove on immediately after the occurrence, but stopped his vehicle on being asked to do so by a policeman. A few minutes after, however, he again drove away. Some of the witnesses stated that the victoria was on the right side of the road and that the deceased was to blame for what had occurred. His Worship acquitted the accused of the first charge, but convicted him of the second and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Miller charged Antonio Miranda, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Co. with criminal breach of trust and cheating by falsification of accounts. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Kemp and Co. ; while Mr. J. Baptista, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, whose business it was to enter V.P. orders in the books, recently got an order for a bottle of Sanatogen. Instead of entering one bottle he entered five bottles in the book which he sent to the stores' department. This department sent five bottles according to the book, which the accused received, as it was his duty to receive goods when they came from that department and to check them with the original invoice. On receiving the bottles he gave one to the packer, according to the original order, for dispatch and it was alleged misappropriated the other four to his own use. It was suggested that the accused had in this way cheated the company to the extent of Rs. 2,500. Further hearing was adjourned.

LEPER SEGREGATION.

The following statement of measures which have recently been adopted by Government for the compulsory segregation and confinement of lepers under the authority of the Lepers Act, III of 1898, is issued the Bombay Government as a Press Note :

The Act was applied to the Town of Bombay with effect from the 1st June 1911. The Ashworth Leper Asylum at Matunga has been appointed for the purposes of the Act as a leper asylum to which pauper lepers not in proper custody and care are to be compulsorily removed, and a Board has been constituted for its management with the Municipal Commissioner as Chairman. The Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and the Police Surgeon, Bombay, have been notified as Inspectors of Lepers. The trades and occupations the exercise of which by lepers has been declared to be dangerous, have been prohibited to them under section 9 of the Act. The number of lepers in the asylum at present is 321.

The Act has also been applied to the City of Poona and its neighbourhood. A leper asylum has been erected at Khondhwa Budruk by Government on behalf of the Mission for the Lepers in India and the East. The cost of construction amounted to about Rs. 60,000, of which Rs. 18,000 were paid by the Mission. The asylum has been declared a leper asylum for the purposes of the Act, and Government have sanctioned the grant to it of a capitation allowance not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year. The Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Civil Surgeon, the Staff Surgeon, Poona, and the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, have been appointed Inspectors of Lepers and the local Secretary of the Lepers Mission has been appointed Superintendent of the Asylum under section 4 of the Act. A Board of Management consisting of seven members representing Government and the local bodies connected with the asylum has also been constituted. As in the case of Bombay, certain trades and callings have been prohibited to lepers. The number of lepers in the asylum at present is 50.

The question of extending the Act to the local limits of the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, Bulsar and Thana and to certain are as in the Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri and Belgaum Districts is under the consideration of Government.

The

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 15.

The deep depression which appeared in sia yesterday, has now begun to affect uchistan. The disturbance in north-west lia has practically disappeared. Local rain- is reported from the north-west Frontier Pro- ce and the north-west of the Peninsula. very light precipitation has occurred in shmir, Assam and the south of the Penin- a. The chief amounts are :—Gopalpur, one h; and Pendra and Chanda each a quarter. e forecast shows that some precipitation is bable in Baluchistan and the extreme north, ile a few thunderstorms are still possible in Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH FEBRUARY.

mritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops g well.
lansi.—Bright, no sign of rain.
elhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed and crops doing well.
gra.—Cloudy, but no rain.
eawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriv- in small quantities.
mraoti.—Continues cloudy. Rabi crop pros- ts generally good.
hulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.
eosch.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable ; ry. Cotton arrivals almost ceased generally in y places, but continuing in Dabol.
adhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Season- . Cotton crop accounts less favourable.
arsi.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold dewy.
holapur.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Passing nderstorm.
ubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriv- in small quantities.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY.

mmary of observations recorded at 8 hours n Thursday, the 15th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

he Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme tern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The isture in the air is either equal to or below the rage Temperature is in excess.
he United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humi- y is normal or in excess. Temperature is in ss at some stations.
ad and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly ded. The moisture in the air is either equal to bove the average. Temperature is in excess.
ujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— es are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in ct in West Central India and normal or in ss elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in es at Dees and Neemuch ; the minimum is e normal at Neemuch and in Kathiawar.
he Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air mper than usual. Day temperature is in defect he south-eastern districts. Night temperature excess at Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Chanda in defect at Raipur.
he Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. midity and temperature are nearly normal.
he Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are r lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is er equal to or above the average. Day tempera- is in defect in the southern half of the division. eneral Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have urred in the south Central Provinces ; Chanda, ever, is the only station reporting rainfall of rtance. Skies have cleared in the central parts he country and the Bombay Deccan.
olated thunderstorms are possible in the south tral Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras can.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

he reading of the barometer at the Colaba Ob- ratory corrected for index error and reduced to F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local e) 15th February, was 29·997 inches. The height Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature rection for a mercurial barometer, supposing the ling to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached rmometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. he case of the aneroid no temperature correction quired. Should the height of barometer cistern r mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge ifferent from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are tract from those given in the daily weather rt to which different corrections have been lied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"SWEET TOOTH."

one of the medical papers recently the giving reet to children was discussed with considerable ity, learned experts on the "inner regions" g sides for and against. In a book just issued he house on Cassell, "We and Our Children," r. Woods Hutchison, the author (who, from use of the words "candy," "hockey pokey," d appear to be an American), makes a strong for the sweet-tooth. The widespread preva- of sugar in the muscles and other tissues of the al body—where it serves as fuel for the muscle e—is the reason he offers to explain the preva- of the sweet-tooth throughout the animal dom. His views are to interesting that one es some of them.

ER-SCOTCH REPLACES COD-LIVER OIL.

e young unspoiled human animal has a g for sugar just as it has for sunlight, for fresh or play, for paddling in the surf and plunging e stream, or for food when it is hungry and when it is tired ; and subject, of course, to nable limitations, as wholesome as any of the . This is precisely what our specialist in ren's diseases and broad minded family physici- ave been urging for decades past, and it would e to say that, next to the banishment of starchy grnels, and paps from the nursery and the ition of pure, sweet milk, few things have re to increase the vigour and happiness of h children and to cut down our disgraceful t mortality than the free and intelligent use of *fruits, preserves, sugar, taffy, and butter-scotch* mmary. One of the earliest additions that w made to the exclusive milk fare of a *fine-old baby is the pulp of a baked apple, or the* of stewed prunes, while *sweet apple sauce,* t oranges, bananas, and *ripe fruits* in their n ate a regular and important part of all ern dietaries for young children. Nearly twenty s ago, one *physician-philosopher declared that if* ould give children plenty of butter-scotch and , they would need little cod-liver oil. And his phecy has well-nigh been fulfilled already, for 'pampering' of the natural appetite of the child sweet fruit sugar and candy has resulted in very rly banishing . . . . that nauseous relic of bar- ism *cod-liver oil* and its *twin sisters*, rhubarb, cia, gentian, and other bitters whose principal tue was their abominable taste.

ITIDOTE TO ALCOHOL.

indeed, it was suggested by Professor Lee that ed business men, carried beyond their regular ach hour, *would find a few lumps* of pure sugar e of the best of temporary restoratives and 'pick- -ups,' far superior to alcohol. This is probably e reason why some individuals when fatigued *will* ain an appetite for a sweet, things though they ve almost completly lost it for anything else. "It not unlikely that the almost universal d devoutly-to-be-thankful-for lack of craving alcohol in children and in women is due gely to the sweet tooth possessed by them d their indulgence in candy, cakes, fruit, e-cream, and sweetments generally. Certain it is as our most careful students of social problems are ning to the opinion that an abundant and well oked dietary, with plenty of variety in it, especial- in the form of fruits, sugars, cakes, and creams, combined with plenty of wholesome recreation d sensible amusement, the best antidote known r the alcohol habit—indeed, together, they are adily undermining it all over the land. In fine, a ste for sweets, while it should be indulged, like erything else, in reason and moderation, instead being repressed, should be cultivated, indulged, d broadened, as one of our most valuable tendencies ot only on hygienic, but also on moral grounds.

BY THE WAY.

THE WREN SINGS.

January brought to English bird-lovers a welcome sign of returning spring, because about that time Jenny Wren began her, or rather his, cheerful little song, some days later than the less known notes of the gold-crest are generally first heard. This refers, of course, to continuous song, because the tiny brown morsel of a bird which produces such an astonishing volume of sound can be heard singing occasionally in every month of the year, except, perhaps, July. From the jubilant strains so rapidly delivered, difficult to record, and differing greatly in different localities, the Irish Druids drew their augries. The former connexion of the bird with pagan superstition has furnished, according to Mr. Squire, the real reason why the poor little wren is hunted to death upon St. Stephen's Day in Ireland.

THE ARMY BANDS.

Unless the Treasury undertakes sole financial responsibility for the upkeep of the Army bands (so it is rumoured) these popular regimental adjuncts, with the exception of the Guards' bands, will shortly be abolished. The Army bands as they now exist are due to the late Duke of Cambridge, who established Kneller Hall half a century ago as a training school for military bandsmen. But their origin goes back to 1720, when George I. authorised the inclusion of four drummers on the establishment of the newly formed regiment of Royal Artillery whose band is thus the oldest of all the Army bands. In 1762 the same regiment was granted a more substantial band, with bassoons, oboes, and brass instruments on the model set up in Germany by Frederick the Great. The modern regimental band consists of twenty-two men and four boys, except those of the four Foot Guards, three of whose bands comprise sixty-six bandsmen and one—the Irish Guards—forty-four.

MUTINY AT THE OPERA.

Such proceedings as the recent strike of ballot girls at the Paris Opera would, in the old days, have been dealt with by short, sharp methods. There was, in the eighteenth century, a special prison in which it was customary to detain any operatic or theatrical artist of either six guilt, of offences against discipline. The most illustrious of them were as amenable to the regulation as the humblest. Le Kain was arrested under letter de cachet for outstaying his leave of absence when on a visit to Voltaire, Mlle. Clairon for refusing to play with a colleague who was personally obnoxious to her; the younger Vestris for speaking of M. de Vismes, the Director of the Opera, as "the man who lives by exploiting my talents"; Madame Mole for keeping the stage waiting; Mlle. Caupotin for refusing to attend a rehearsal; Reboux for frightening the audience by throwing a lighted cracker into the stalls.

THE WILD CAT.

The death at the Zoological Gardens of the wild cat trapped in Inverness-shire is a serious scientific loss, because this oldest inhabitant of Great Britain, which has been here since the days of the mammoth, is said to be "almost daily becoming scarcer." It still lingers, in parts of North Wales and the more secluded districts of Scotland. Wild cats, like snakes, were never known in Ireland, the specimens reported from there having been domestic tabbies which had taken to the woods. These ferocious creatures have to face the hostility of a dual alliance, being detested alike by gamekeepers and, owing to a partiality for lamb, by shepherds. But the re-afforesting of rough tracts of country will probably save them from extermination.

WHERE MURDER IS GLORIED IN.

In Cyprus, one sees from the "Colonial Office Journal," there has been an increase of cases of murder and manslaughter, and the Chief Justice has pointed out the traits in the character of the villager which, to some extent, explain the prevalence of this class of crime. Any insult rankles, and their minds seem to brood over any slight, real or imaginary, however small, until it has assumed proportions which, for their self-esteem, they consider they must revenge by murder. There are men in some of these villages who, for a small reward, say £10, will murder a man against whom they have no grievance, or whom they have never seen before. "I have tried many murderers in this island," writes the Chief Justice, "and I cannot recall one who was sorry for his victim or showed remorse for his crime. As a rule a murderer boasts of his crime."

THE TSETSE FLY.

An investigation of the life history of the tsetse fly was recently made by the Natal and Zululand Game Protection Association. The report, says the authority quoted above, does not countenance the theory that the fly can be got rid of by clearing out game in an infected area. This theory assumes that game are necessary to the fly, but there is evidence to show that it can live on the blood of reptilia and on certain vegetable juices, such as that of sugar cane. Apparently it is attracted by vegetation of a certain character. Farther, the fly is very migratory, and the removal of game would not be likely to prevent domestic cattle being attacked eventually. The association pins its faith to the ability of the expert to produce immunising sera.

STATISTIC OF AMERICAN GOLF.

A writer in the New York "Evening Post" gives some remarkable figures showing the vogue of golf in the United States. American golfers buy six million golf balls a year, at an average cost of 75 cents (3s. 1 1-2d.) each. The clubs employ at least 500 professionals. Some of them spend a large amount on their permanent plant. At Nassau the clubhouse alone cost about £20,000. The Lake Shore County Club of Chicago has spent £150,000 on its course, club-house, and locker-rooms. In the whole country there are 1,180 golf clubs proper ; in addition to 760 summer and winter resort clubs.

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

One gathers from the "Russian Year-Book," that, on January 1, 1910, the population of Russian amount to 160,748,400, and, together with the Finnish provinces, the total population amounted to *165,770,000 people (a difference and a half years, from* war, cholera, and famine, the Russian population *has increased by 33,199,000 souls—an annual growth* of 2,732, 0 0. In point of numbers Russia is first of all the white races. The vast population is not entirely of Russian race ; the Empire counts 10 per cent. of Tartars, 6 per cent. of Poles, and a considerable number of Lithuanians, Letts, Finns, and Jews. In territorial extent Russian is the largest country in the world. It is forty-four times as big as France.

OCCUPATION.

Three-quarters of the population are (it is said) engaged in agriculture, 10 per cent. in various industries, 4.6 per cent. in private service, 3.8 per cent. in trade. All other occupations do not engage more than 7.5 per cent. Although in Russia agriculture in generally the predominating occupation, the largest proportion of people employed in this pursuit is found Central Asia (about 83 per cent.); the second place is taken by Siberia (about 79 per cent.) ; and Poland, with only 56.6 per cent. On the other hand industrial pursuits, mining industries, &c., are more developed in Poland which engage 15.4 per cent. of the population employed ; then comes European Russia (about 10 per cent.), the last being places taken by the Caucasus and Central Asia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN BURMA

Mi Me and Others v. Mi Shwe Ma. has been decided by the House of Commons (Present : Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shaw, Lord Mersey, and Lord Robson.) This was an appeal from a judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma of Oct. 11, 1909, reversing a decree of the District Court of Magwe.

Mr. De Grayther, K. C. and Mr. E. U. Eddis appeared for the appellants ; and Sir Robert Finlay, K. C, Mr. J. M. Parikh, and Mr. C. S. Pillay (of the Mandalay Bar) for the respondent.

The arguments were heard in November before a Board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robson, Sir John Edge, and Mr, Ameer Ali, when judgment was reserved.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Magnaghten, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said the question on which the Courts differed related to the status of the plaintiff, Mi Shwe Ma. She claimed to have been lawfully married to Maung Aung Myat, who had died, and as his widow to be entitled to share equally in his estate with her elder sister Mi Me, who had been married to him for many years before his connection with the younger sister.

In Burma, continued his Lordship, polygamy is undoubtedly lawful, and it is not unlawful to marry the sister of a living wife, though such a marriage is not considered quite respectable, while marriage with a deceased wife's sister is looked upon as proper and even laudable. The law relating to marriage in Burma is extremely lax. No ceremony of any kind is essential. Mutual consent is all that is required. In the absence of direct proof consent may be inferred from the conduct of the parties or established by reputation. But when proof of marriage depends wholly or mainly on reputation the circumstances must be scrutinised with some caution, because the same word used to describe a woman lawfully married is applied by the Burmese to a woman living with a man on less honourable terms. The lax notions prevalent among the lower classes seem to be generally deplored and condemned by their betters, and it may be that the difference of opinion between the two Courts is due in some measure to the fact that the District Judge was a native gentleman, an educated Burman, who naturally regarded with little favour, if not with positive repugnance, practices tolerated by the law of his country, but not in accordance with the standard of a higher civilisation.

On the other hand, the Judicial Commissioner was an Englishman of great experience, without any prejudices in favour of Western notions, whose only object seems to have been to administer the law truly and indifferently as he found it laid down in the Dhammathats and the rulings of his predecessors, and in Sir John Jardine's "Notes on Buddhist Law," which seems to be the principal authority on the subject. Both the learned Judges analyse the evidence with great care though they regard it from different standpoints. The District Judge puts aside the testimony of some witnesses as unworthy of belief, while the Judicial Commissioner thinks there was no reason for discrediting them. Whether that particular testimony is accepted or not, there is very little contradiction in the evidence. There is abundance of evidence that Mi Shwe Ma was recognised as the wife of Maung Aung Myat. Mi Me herself says, "Plaintiff was known notoriously as Maung Myat's wife." No one says that she occupied a dishonourable or an inferior position.

The points on which most reliance was placed on behalf of the appellant seem capable of explanation. One point was that there was no entertainment given on Mi Shwe Ma's alleged marriage. When there is a marriage between persons who have not been married before, it seems to be usual to give an entertainment at which "pickled tea" is the principal feature, or at least the chief delicacy. There was no pickled tea at Mi Shwe Ma's wedding. But then it seems that, in the case of persons who have been married before, it is no usual to have these entertainments.

Great stress was laid in the fact that it was not clearly proved that Maung Aung Myat and Mi Shwe Ma messed together, or used to "eat out of the same pot." "Eating out of the same pot" seems rather to be an outward and visible sign of social equality than a proof of matrimony. A man united to a woman of lower degree raises her to his own social position by "eating out of the same pot." Here there is evidence that Maung Aung Myat took his meals with Mi Shwe Ma and her family when he visited her. It is difficult to see how there can be any question of social inferiority in the present case.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the appellants had not made out a sufficient case for disturbing the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner, and their Lordships would therefore humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th February.

58. Annual Camp—The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday 17th instant.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m, and march to Mahaluxmi Battery.

A train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p.m., Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress :—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and side Arms.

Members of both Companies are requested to send their bedding etc to Head Quarters not later than 1-0 p. m. on Saturday 17th instant.

All kits should be distinctly marked with the Owners name and Company.

54. Practice.—Nos. 1 and 2, Companies Instructional Gun Practice will be fired from Mahaluxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 14 Rounds each.

Practice will commence at 11 a. m.

No 2 Company will fire the first Series.

55. Arms, issue of :—Members of Nos 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head Quarters as early as possible.

No Arms and Accoutrements will be issued after 12 Noon on Saturday 17th instant.

Every member must bring his equipment with him.

No Arms will be issued in Camp.

Arms are available for issue daily from 9-0 a. m. to 4-0 p.m.

56 Appointment.—Corpl A W Scott is appointed acting C Q M S during the period the Corps is in Camp at Mahaluxmi Battery.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th February.

135. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Saturday 17th inst	
Monday 19th instant	Any Coy.
Tuesday 20th instant	
Wednesday 21st instant	

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Monday 19th and Wednesday 21st afternoons "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p. m.

136 Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 4th proximo inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Rivett Carnac Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 18th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th February, 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Sunday morning next, the 18th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, at 7-5 a.m.

2. Riding School will be held daily for recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 11th of March next.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., R. L. H.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS."

There are times when it is hard for the critical faculty to retain its classic dignity. Sublime works of art or wanton insurrections against all the canons of beauty, says Mr. Herbert Farjeon in the "World" of mail week, are so provocative of passion that self-containment may prove even dangerous. I know there are those who make a practice of harnessing their loves and hates, of directing their deepest emotions through the shallow channels of the "comme il faut." But they remind me irresistibly of Ovid's Lucretia, who, having plunged the iron into her heart, carefully arranged the folds of her garment as she sank, "ne non precumbat honeste." Without any such pre-arrangement of literary garments, let me say that the "Œdipus Tyrannus" is probably the greatest and most stupefying tragedy in the dramatic literature of the world, and that Professor Max Reinhardt's production at Covent Garden is easily the largest achievement in the way of production that we have yet seen. You may, if you have a passion for detail, tap one or two loose joints in the play, asking how Œdipus came to be ignorant of the circumstances of his predecessor's death; why the plague was so long delayed; or whether, already entertaining suspicion as to his parentage and fearing the oracular decree that he would slay his father and commit incest in its most horrible form, Œdipus would not have lighted on the truth when Teiresias, the seer, accused him of these very crimes. But the naked grandeur of the play stands untouched by such objections, as the peaks of some frowning craggy mountain stand unspoiled by a trifling disfigurement at its base. The "Œdipus" is hewn out of the rock of doom with an infinite remorselessness. For a term your beliefs crash in a catastrophe of emotion, and the issue between men who are half gods and gods who are half men rises into such stark life that it appears as though to-day, indeed, "None among mortals, none, seeking to live, hath won more than to seem, and to cease again from his seeming." Only by discriminating between guilt and sin and by demonstrating in Œdipus himself the original author of his own calamity could a modern dramatist hope to move his audience with what is, after all, but an old wives' tale of a wraith that haunted some cross-roads on Kithairon. But Sophocles took the legend as it was and flung out to Athens a tremendous warning on the infallibility of oracles and the significance of prophecy. And the eternal thunder with which he charged his words, drowning the religious births and philosophic changes of two thousand years in its pre-destinate peals, even at so long an interval raised this superstition to the plane of a divine command.

CHORUSES A FAILURE.

It is easier to find flaws in Professor Reinhardt's extraordinarily savage sculpture. The choruses are a failure. There pauses in the dramatic action, where all that should be perceptible is the stirring of "the beating wings of thought," the musical droning of the Attic Bee, are troubled and full of restlessness; the beauty, the meaning, and often the very articulation of the verses is almost entirely sacrificed in an endeavour to produce an atmosphere of foreboding—and it must be confessed that Mr. Hubert Carter, the leader, seems to pay less attention to the quality of his lines than to the quality of the voice that is delivering them. But during most of the evening Professor Reinhardt's production is worthy of his subject, and that is lavish praise. The biggest moment is the first. The flooding assembly of Theban suppliants before the palace of the king is so overpowering in its atmosphere of blind terror and "dim prayer and shrieks to affright the Slayer" as to be scarcely supportable. There are moments of finely-conceived action and reaction between speaker and mob. Professor Reinhardt is never irreverent, never spoils the play for the picture. Yet his pictures are extraordinary in their power and beauty, and you carry away from the "Œdipus" three in particular : the black, relentless palace, each step to it pregnant with doom ; the forest of suppliants' hands ; and the motionless lines of torch-bearers whose brands flicker far back into the royal chambers, while Œdipus with bleeding eyeballs falters and gropes his way from Thebes through the hysterical stillness in a dark agony of pollution. This is Mr. Martin Harvey's presentation, and we render him large thanks for it. Unfortunately, his own performance is scarcely a notable achievement. He starts with the disadvantages of a voice that is musical rather than resonant and an entire lack of "presence"; with the result that in his endeavour to convey the demigodliness of Œdipus, he is betrayed into exaggeration. He has grandeur's assumption, but no grandeur. The temper of his intellect carries him through some moments very finely, but it is difficult to tolerate his gyrations in the final scene. They give one the impression that Œdipus has lost his wits rather than his sight. Miss Lillah McCarthy's Jocasta is a barbaric piece of work, excellently conceived in its feeble scepticism; Mr. Louis Calvert's Creon is full of fire and force, if not essentially Greek. But the best performance is Mr. Franklin Dyall's Messenger from the Palace. I have never listened to a more exquisite rendering than that of the single speech it falls to his lot to deliver.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON'S NEXT SEASON.

Mr. Forbes Robertson's exceedingly successful American tour with "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," has led him lately to San Francisco, where, after an absence of twenty-six years, he has played to crowded houses. He has now gone north to Canada, visiting Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, and Winnipeg. While at San Francisco, however, he spoke as follows to an interviewer :—At the conclusion of this season, I return to London. There I shall prepare a repertoire for the London and English stage, where a year of engagements is already arranged for me. At the conclusion of my season in England, it is possible I shall again play in Berlin, and perhaps in Paris, and then I plan—that will be in 1914—to return to America once more for a farewell tour with this repertoire which I will have in the meantime perfected, I trust, as much as it is possible for me to do so. It will include "Hamlet," Bernard Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Light That Failed," and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." It will be good news to London playgoers that Mr. Forbes Robertson's success in America is not to rob them of him altogether.

SIR HERBERT TREE AT THE PALACE.

The apperance of Sir Herbert Tree at the Palace Theatre is the climax of the quite modern movement of actors towards "the halls." It is only a very few years since a member of the Garrick Club, on announcing that it was his intention to act at a music-hall, was very nearly told that perhaps the *best thing he could do would be quietly to send in* his resignation of membership, or that he might retire without any fuss ? Of course, he felt nothing *of the kind, and now—well, if every member of the* club who has appeared at a variety theatre were to resign it might be a serious matter. And the beauty of it is that the actors are all the better, not only financially, but artistically, for having to play to *the music hall public. A theatre audience will* endure a lot of bad acting quite patiently, but if a music-hall audience is not entertained, it smokes, or coughs, or walks out. It has not paid theatre prices for its seats, and will "skip a turn" relentlessly that is not up to the mark in every respect. Besides, its attention is harder to capture *than that of the theatre audience—another fact* which compels the actor to give of his very best.

MISS MAIRE O'NEILL.

The rumour that Miss Maire O'Neill, the distinguished member of the Abbey Theatre Company, retired finally from the stage on her marriage last year, is incorrect. She is continuing to act, and, although her health was not good enough to let her go to America with the company now on tour there (and having such exciting experiences), she has not only been producing plays for Mr. W. B. Yeats in Dublin, but acted the leading part in the revised version of "Countess Cathleen" there last month. Is it selfish to hope that, by and by Miss O'Neill will not act exclusively with the Abbey Theatre Company, but will appear from time to time on the English stage also ? There is more than room here for a talent so genuine as hers and a personality so persuasive.

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Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
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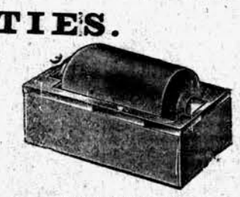

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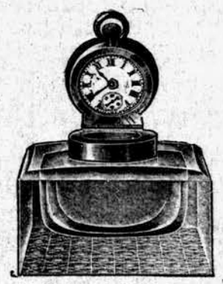

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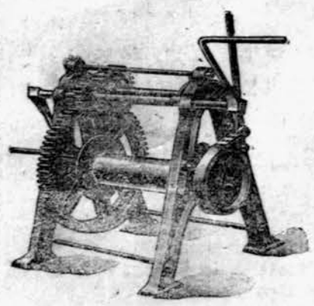

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsee, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the undermentioned medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 32 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the less pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Simple as Mellitus—and complicated thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil to 90 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-4.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.
For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-3.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-3.
For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-12.
LEUCORRHŒA—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are successfully cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 32 days, Rs. 10-8.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dizzy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate, sand ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pricking pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DEBILITY, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8.
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the above-mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, P.O. Tardeo, Bombay.

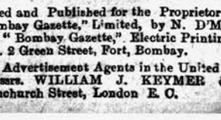
CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cleared me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully.—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1908.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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THE
Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL EVENING SUPPLEMENT.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1912.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

Handicaps for Second Day of Meeting.

The following are the handicaps for the Bombay Races, Second Day, on Saturday.

THE GRAND WESTERN, HANDICAP.—About 1 mile, 1 furlong :—Lumination, 9-12 ; Brogue, 9-8 ; Soultline, 9-8 ; Victo, 9-6 ; Coat of Arms, 9-2 ; Aborigine, 9-1 ; Hilarity, 8-13 ; Pelargonium II, 8-12 ; Master Delaval, 8 10 ; Elser, 8-10 ; Hamara, 8-7 ; Sanhedrin, 8-2 ; Refresher, 8 ; Devil's Dyke, 7-9 ; Lady Spring, 7-2 ; Wayward and Wild 7 ; Valerius, 6-9.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.—6 furlongs :—Black Douglas, 9-12 ; Sanhedrin, 9-8 ; Metal Boy, 9-7 ; Bombastic, 9-6 ; Aqueduct, 9-5 ; Devil's Dyke, 9-5 ; Lord Merv, 9-1 ; Forfeit, 9 ; Macann, 8-11 ; Solution, 8-8 ; Lady Spring, 8-7 ; Huka; 8-9 Lanceolar, 8-6; Beckmesser, 8-4; Airman, 8-2 ; Pincher, 8-2 ; Grevillea, 7-12 ; Silver Memory, 7-8 ; Ruby Tin, 7-8 ; The Cellarer, 7-5 ; Britania, 7-5 ; and Bright Metal, 7.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—6 furlongs :—Leo Grand, 9-10 ; Borgie, 8-11 ; Regalia, 8-6 ; Pantry Girl, 8-1 ; Mauveron, 7-13 ; Evening Herald, 7-11 ; Korra ; 7-10 ; and Encourage, 7-7.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before ,6 p.m. to-day, Thursday 15th February, 1912.

Owners and Trainers are requested to send in the weights of their horses for terms terms races before 6 p.m. to-day.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 15th February, 1912.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—About 1 mile, 1 furlong :—Lumination, 9-12 ; Brogue, 9-8 ; Victo, 9-6 ; Coat of Arms 9-2; Aborigine, 9-1 ; Hilarity, 8-13 ; Pelargonium II, 8-12; Master Delaval, 8-10 ; Elser, 8-10 ; Hamara, 8-7 ; Sanhedrin, 8-2 : Refresher, 8 ; Devil's Dyke, 7-9 ; Lady Spring, 7-2 Wayward and Wild, 7 ; and Valerius, 6-9.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.—6 furlongs:—Metal Boy, 9-7 ; Bombastic, 9-6 ; Aqueduct, 9-5 ; Devil's Dyke, 9-5 ; Macaun, 8-11 ; Solution. 8-8 ; Lady Spring, 8-7 ; Huka, 8-6 ; Lanceolar, 8-6 ; Beckmesser, 8-4 ; Pincher ; 8-2 Grevillea, 7-12 ; Ruby Tin, 7-8 ; and Britania, 7-5.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—6 furlongs.—Leo Grand 9st. 10lbs ; Mauveron 7st. 13lbs. Kiora 7st. 10lbs ; Regalia 8st. 6lbs; Evening Herald 7st. 11lbs. Encourage 7st. 7lbs.

THE MELTON PLATE.—6 furlongs :—Agah Pasha Daisy Cutter, Sirmust, Best Chance, Jais, Good Success, Master Bill, Ream, Khalid, Beg, Mafush, Ya Nasib, Galiard, Moonspot, and Clarenceux.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—About 1 mile 4 fur. (1 1-2 mile scale)—Braganza, Regent, Valens Parliament, Artist, Baloz, Tajilmulook, Grand Duke, Last Chance, Thaboor, Guinea Merchant, Sir Visto, and Sir Hugo.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—6 furlongs : Tangaroa, Socialist, Punt, and Elser.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—About 7 furlongs (1 mile scale.)—Pendil, Ashroff, Abdul Malik, Mudkoor. Grey Falcon, Lookman, Soomsam, Zoolphokarr, Singer, and Little Laffy.

ALLAHABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 15.

This afternoon was the second day of the Allahabad Spring Meeting. The following are the results :—

NEEMA PLATE, Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second, handicap for C. Bs. 14-2 and under, and English and Australians 14-1 and under; six furlongs. Only, two ran :—

Major Macnab's Osculate.....Northmore 1
Mr. Harts' Hymen .....Native 2

HURDLE HANDICAP, Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third, handicap hurdle race for Arabs and C.B's. 14-2 and under, and others 14-1 and under, 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights:—

Mr. Sidney Smith's Adaline .....Mr. Platt 1
Major Macnab's Golden Star .....Captain Kerans 2
Mr. F. Brownrigg's Lady Polly .....Native 3

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third ; handicap for horses qualified to run in horse chase on first day. Rs. 500 kindly presented by the Calcutta Turf Club for this race ; distance about 1 1-4 miles :—

Colonel Deare's Vandburg,.....Northmore 1
Captain Brierley's Banshee,.....Captain Kerns 2
Mr. Smith's Good Girl.....Harty 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr. Wolley's Scoth Girl, Mr. Platt's Winsome, Mr. Bishop's Ballycar.

COMMISSIONERS CUP.—Value Rs. 250 presented by Hon'ble Mr. Brownrigg, plus Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second, and Rs. 50 to third. Handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under that have never won flat race, value Rs. 500 or over, five furlongs :—

Mr. Turner's Poona Mail.....Reis 1
Captain Fielden's Great Power.....Northmore 2
Major Campion's Bazim,.....Mr. Platt 3

ALSO RAN :—Captain Fell's Selim, Captain Cran's Aurum, Mr. Oake's Narsin.

DURBAR PLATE.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second, handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under ; one mile :—

Major Macnab's Grey Fox.....Captain Kerans 1
Mr. Sidney Smith's Surkhab.....Mr. Platt 2

ALSO RAN :—Captain Craster's Rupert 11, Mr. Gough's Nelson.

ARAB POLO SCURRY.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third, for Arabs holding certificates that they have been regularly played at Polo during current season ; catchweights 11st ; gentlemen riders only :—

Captain Fell's Selim.....Captain Furnell 1
Captain Keran's Aurum.....Owner 2
Captain Weldon's Shraz,.....Mr. Platt 3

ALSO RAN :—Mr. Lawrie's Tubbu, Captain Brielley's Modesty.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 15.

The programme of the Bangalore Races has been approved by the Calcutta Turf Club. The dates fixed are July 16, 18, 20 and 23. Stakes for Arab and pony events have been raised from Rs. 650 to Rs. 1,000, and distances reduced in the events for Arabs and C B's. Five races are provided for each day of Rs. 1,000 each except as to (1) the Mysore Maharajah Cup Rs. 2,000 on second day, (2) Bangalore Cup Rs. 1,500 on the third day and (3) four 600 rupees races on the fourth day. The distance for the Maharajah's Cup is a mile and 640 yards and for the Bangalore Cup 1 1-4 miles.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

In the Association Football Tournament this afternoon the Gymkhana met the Cameron Highlanders from Bangalore in the semi-final. There was a large crowd of spectators and shortly after the game started the Gymkhana scored a goal, This put the Cameronians on their mettle and after equalising both teams played up well. The Cameronians eventually won by four goals to one.